

The Egyptian Gazette

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ALEXANDRIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1906.

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Wholesale and Export Manufacturing Stationers, Printers, Lithographers, and Engravers, Account Book Manufacturers, LONDON. Chief Offices—9 & 10, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ORIENT-ROYAL MAIL LINE.

OUTWARD TO AUSTRALIA. R.M.S. Orontes will leave Suez about December 20. R.M.S. Orontes will leave Suez about January 11.

BIBBY LINE TWIN-SCREW MAIL STEAMERS.

OUTWARDS TO COLOMBO, TUTUCORIN, etc. and RANGOON. S.S. Warwickshire, 7,956 tons, will leave Suez about December 20th.

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Messageries Maritimes

Table with columns: From Alexandria, For Marseilles direct, Rates of passage mes, etc. Includes ship names like 'Gange' and 'Suzanne'.

PRINCE LINE.

Table listing various ships and their destinations: African Prince, Chinese Prince, Korean Prince, etc.

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Frequent sailings from ALEXANDRIA to LIVERPOOL, also Regular Services from LIVERPOOL to ALEXANDRIA and to ALGERIA, MALTA, LEVANT, BLACK SEA, and other Mediterranean ports.

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Regular sailings from Liverpool, Glasgow, Antwerp and London to Alexandria. Frequent sailings from Alexandria to Liverpool and London.

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The undermentioned First Class Passenger Steamers will be dispatched from Port Said on or about the following dates for Malta and London.

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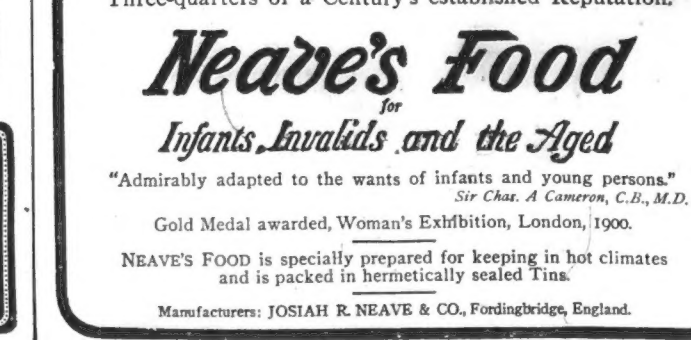
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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Table with weather data for Alexandria, including wind force, temperature, and humidity.

There is no change in the weather conditions. The morning opens fine and clear, with a light southerly breeze, and a rising barometer.

OTHER STATIONS. OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT. For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. yesterday.

Table with weather data for various stations including Port Said, Suez, and Matruh.

FOREIGN STATIONS. Stations. Barom. Wind Temp. State of Sea.

Table with weather data for foreign stations like Trieste, Malta, and Athens.

Table with moon phases for December 1906, including Full Moon, Last Quarter, and New Moon.

SHOOTING SEASON 1906-1907.

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DEATH. HEATON.—At Brahimiéh, on the 18th December, Reginald Stanley Heaton, aged 10 months.

The Egyptian Gazette THE ENGLISH DAILY NEWSPAPER. ESTABLISHED 1880. Editor and Manager R. SNELLING. Price: ONE PIASTRE TARIF.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1906.

WHITE AND BLACK.

Two foreign Parliaments have been engaged in discussing stories of African suffering and European cruelty. In the Belgian Assembly the twice-told tale of the Congo has been heard again, and the heavy indictment of King Leopold's system has once more been set forth in detail. But, had as Belgian rule may be in Africa, German rule seems to be even worse. The stories told in the German Reichstag of the misdoings of officials in South-west Africa are appalling. It is true they were inspired by party feeling and a very evident desire to find the Imperial Administration and the whole Colonial system in fault, and the truth of many of the allegations was disputed. But some of the very worst charges of individual and personal misdoing are admitted, and making all allowances for exaggeration and prejudice, it seems clear that the natives have been subjected to a terrible amount of cruelty and oppression on the part of officers wearing the Kaiser's uniform or bearing his commission. We hear of men being put to death, without trial, because they objected to the white man's gratification of his avarice or lust; of women seized wholesale to fill the official's harem, or brutally flogged and tortured if they resisted his advances. One highly distinguished explorer, who has been seen at many London dinner tables, is accused of putting a number of his native "favourites" to death. When we read some of the stories which were repeated by highly respectable members of the Reichstag (says the "Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette") we are not surprised that the Germans have had to deal with chronic rebellion in Damaraland and Namaqualand. We are more inclined to wonder whether they will subdue revolt so long as there is a single male savage left alive with arms in his hands, unless they alter their methods.

History, as usual, is repeating itself, though really one would think it might almost have got out of the habit by this time. Some readers of the debates in Brussels and Berlin may have been reminded of certain eloquent passages in Macaulay, Prescott, and Froude which have described the oppression of the American aborigines by the European subjects of the Most Christian Kings of Spain and the Indies. One of these writers reminds us that there is no tyranny so intolerable as that of a race high in the scale of material civilisation over an inferior people. The crimes of the Spaniards in Hispaniola and San Domingo were supposed by the mid-Victorian historians to belong to a luridly picturesque past: they certainly did not expect that a highly creditable imitation of them would be presented to the admiring gaze of the twentieth century. Yet the Germans, if heavy-handed and a little coarse in their methods, are, on the whole, a kindly people, sentimental, and affectionate; so, assuredly, are the brave Belges a good-natured, genial folk; we do not know that even the Spaniard of the great days of the Castilian monarchy, though quick-tempered and arrogant, was specially brutal. Yet members of these various nations—sometimes, indeed, whole classes and sections of them—have behaved with merciless barbarity and an absolute disregard of all the elements of justice, law, and humanity when brought into contact with more or less defenceless savages; now, indeed, can we be too pharisaical on our own account. The story of our own early days in Africa and the West Indies, and of doings of British and American traders and planters in Polynesia within quite recent years, is not one to be proud of. Indeed, there is no European nation that can show a black sheet when its dealings with the black, brown, and yellow world are brought under review.

The explanation is only too simple, if it is not altogether creditable to human nature. Uncontrolled power is not good for the average man. The fierce passions and animal instincts held in check by all the complicated restraints of law and public opinion in a civilised society are apt to give way when the pioneer or the official or the settler finds himself released from them, with a primitive population more or less at his mercy. Possibly, the Kaiser's colonial officials and King Leopold's men of the Congo are not exactly picked specimens of their respective nations; but, no doubt, when at home they act like fairly respectable Teutons or Flemings. Out in Africa they do not, because it has not yet been brought home to Germany and Belgium that ruin follows barbarity and lawlessness in a new country as well as in an old. The lesson has been learnt by England, and if "Downing-street" officialism still often makes foolish mistakes it is incapable of the grosser wrongs and wickedness of our own past and of the present of some of our rivals. And these latter would be wise if they condescended to profit by our experience.

The Nile Flotilla Co., Ltd. REGULAR AND FREQUENT TRANSPORT SERVICE ON RIVER AND CANAL. CUSTOMS-CLEARING & FORWARDING. Offices — LONDON, CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Undesirables. Two Greek vagabonds have left Cairo for Alexandria and the Pirous at the expense of the Governorat.

The Brindisi Mail. The mail from Europe, via Brindisi and Port Said, will be distributed at the G.P.O., Alexandria, at 9 p.m. to-day.

Orwa El Woska. The Orwa El Woska has just received the sum of L.E. 2000 from the Wafta Administration, by order of the Khedive.

Savoy Small Dances. The Savoy small-dances will now be held regularly. At the Saturday's dance the music will be played by the Neapolitan band.

Khedivial Club. The first "at home" of the season of the Khedivial Club, Alexandria, will take place on Tuesday, 15th January next, at 9.50 p.m.

Boulaq Bridge. The scheme for Boulaq swing bridge, having been approved by the Public Works Department, will be put into execution immediately.

Alexandria Municipality. At to-day's meeting of the Municipal Commission the question of the cost of building the consular residence which forms the object of the exchange of land with the French Consulate will come up for discussion.

The Casino Scheme. It is probable that some decision will be arrived at at this afternoon's meeting of the Alexandria Municipal Commission in reference to the granting of a concession for a casino on the new quay-promenade to Mr. George Balli.

Coins Reported. Caramello Galli, who was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for coining at H.B.M.'s Supreme Consular Court on Monday, is now incarcerated in Hadra prison, but will be sent to Malta shortly along with two other Maltese prisoners from Cairo who were convicted of a like offence.

Fire at S.T.C. At Suez, at ten o'clock on Sunday night, a fire broke out on the new premises of the Eastern Telegraph Company. The alarm was immediately given, and the staff, aided by a policeman, fought the flames until the arrival of the fire brigade, which promptly extinguished the fire. Ibrahim Bey Ali, Governor of Suez, and Saghoolagassi de Turris were present.

An Antique Egyptian Harp. The "Revue Musicale" of Paris announces the receipt from M. G. Maspero of the photograph of a painting found in the Mastaba of Dashour, and preserved in the French Archaeological Institute of Cairo. This painting is of a harpist seated, and dates back to the 12th dynasty (2800 B.C.). The harp is like those preserved in the Louvre Museum, eight stringed.

Native Woman Kidnapped. An extraordinary incident occurred a few days ago at Gheziret el Shakra, in Ghezir Moudirieh. Some native vagabonds forced an entrance into the house of a native of that village while he was absent during the night and carried off his wife, who was asleep at the time. The woman was naturally terrified, but was able to call for help. Some neighbours, who awoke on hearing the unusual sounds, went to the woman's assistance, but the kidnappers escaped with their prizes after a serious fight, in which the neighbours got the worst of it. The Parquet have opened an inquiry and the police are searching for the kidnapped woman.

Address. Mr. Clare White, General Secretary of the Royal Army Temperance Association, will deliver an address on "Temperance" at the American Mission on Friday evening, December 21st, at half past eight o'clock. All are cordially invited to be present. Mr. Clare White has been Secretary of the R.A.T.A. for twenty-five years, and has done a great work in the Army on behalf of temperance and right living.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS. The S.S. Carib Prince, with passengers and general cargo, left Malta on the 18th inst., and is due at Alexandria on Saturday. The S.S. Moorish Prince, with passengers and general cargo, left Manchester on the 16th inst., and is due at Alexandria on or about the 1st January. The Moss liner Khephen arrived in England on Sunday last. The Moss liner Seti arrived at Liverpool yesterday morning. The Moss liner Menepthah sailed yesterday afternoon for Liverpool, via Malta, with passengers, mails, and general cargo, including 4,873 bales cotton.

BERLITZ SCHOOLS OF LANGUAGES 325 BRANCHES.

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EGYPT'S GOLD IMPORTS.

THE SCARCITY OF MONEY.

The recurrence of another period of extraordinary stringency in the local money market has set everybody wondering as to what has become of all the money that has been arriving at Alexandria since the beginning of the season. Over seven million of English sovereigns have come into the country, and yet we are again faced with a money famine of quite as severe a character as that which raged last October. The large demands which Egypt made at that time for gold from London aroused considerable interest in financial circles in the City, and millions were despatched from England to appease the country's needs. Now Egypt is again calling upon the City for more gold, and this insatiable craving for further supplies of the precious metal is, as a special telegram from London which we published yesterday shows, again giving rise to much comment at home.

It is to be noted that there have been three well-defined periods during this season. In October there was a period of intense stringency, followed by a season of comparative relaxation in November, with a renewal of the stringency during the present month. The original scarcity was due to the great rash with which the cotton season started. The relaxation of last month was caused by the release of money by the fellah. He had paid his taxes and the instalments owing to the Agricultural Bank with the money he had received for his cotton and he had also paid the money-lenders and other of his habitual creditors, with whom he always arranges to settle with the coming of the cotton.

This money found its way to the banks, etc., and came into circulation, producing the comparative ease prevailing last month. But the fellah still had more stocks of cotton to get rid of, and he continued selling, so a great deal of the money that had come down to Alexandria from the interior then had to go back again. The fellah now has no pressing need, which will induce him to part with his money and is now enjoying the pleasure of sitting on it for the time being. Thus the existing stringency has arisen. The fellah of course is only holding his gold temporarily and is waiting his opportunity to buy land, so there is every probability that we shall see a huge demand for agricultural land early next year and a phenomenal boom.

Half a million in hard cash is due at Alexandria from London early next week and small supplies of sovereigns are on the way from Constantinople and Naples. Of course, all this stringency is only a proof of the extraordinary prosperity of the country. There is no dangerous symptom visible at all in the situation, and the fall in the share markets of Alexandria and Cairo is merely due to the stringency and is not a symptom of any weakness. But on the contrary, when the money comes back into circulation again, we shall see a prodigious boom. It is very curious to observe how that secret of the situation eludes the comprehension of the City. Speculation there is ripe as to the why and the wherefore of Egypt's craving for gold and many theories are broached, but they all seem to miss the cardinal point of the whole matter, which is that it is simply and solely due to the prosperity of the country.

THE KHEDIVE. The Khedive will in all probability spend the greater part of this week in the neighbourhood of Mariout, returning to Cairo on Friday next.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

We are informed that the members of the Legislative Council discussed the Estimates for 1907 yesterday. No alteration was proposed, but the councillors requested the Government to take note of the following suggestions: 1. That the estimates of the Ministry of Education should be increased. In this connection they declared themselves gratified by the increase of expenditure on education, but expressed the hope that still more would be done on its behalf in the future.

2. That greater attention should be paid to religious teaching in the Government schools. 3. In their opinion, the Mekkehseh Sbarieh demanded further reforms, which could only be carried out by increased expenditure on these courts. 4. They suggested that the date tax should be removed, as also the toll on ferries.

The decree punishing persons who refuse to assist the operations of the Census Department by a fine of L.E. 1 or imprisonment was discussed. The Council suggested that the imprisonment should not be inflicted, but that the fine should be raised to a sum of L.E. 5.

BACKSHISH.

The disciplinary council of the Mixed Courts of Alexandria have dismissed two employees of the tribunals and an official belonging to the same institution. All these persons were accused of having taken backshish. We regret to say that the incriminated official is a functionary of high standing and belongs to a well-known family.

The decision of the council has evoked general satisfaction as, although it is considered to be very severe, it is recognised that, if backshish exists in the very heart of the law-courts, it is necessary to stamp out the evil with the utmost sternness. The council was composed of Judge Ebnad, president; five magistrates, and M. M. A. Saloua, the chief greffier. The two minor employees were "hors cadre."

STORM IN MEDITERRANEAN.

SHIPPING DELAYED.

All ships arriving at Alexandria from the Mediterranean during the past few days have reported experiencing bad weather, and many vessels have consequently been much delayed. Considerable anxiety has been felt regarding the Messagerie Maritimes S.S. Equateur, which was due at Alexandria yesterday from Marseilles. A telegram received by the local agency states that she only passed the Straits of Messina yesterday morning and will not therefore arrive here till Friday morning. The Adriatic, too, has been in as disturbed a state as the Mediterranean. A telegram dispatched from Brindisi last night to the offices of the Florio-Bobbattino Steamship Company at Alexandria states that that company's S.S. Bosforo, which should arrive here tomorrow from Venice, has been forced by stress of weather to lay up in Brindisi harbour. The company will inform the public as to when the Bosforo will be able to resume her voyage and the approximate date of her arrival here. The Greek S.S. Vasilissia Olga, which arrived at Alexandria last night from the Pirous, was thirty hours late owing to the bad weather encountered off Crete. Huge seas were met with, and the gale is reported to have been extraordinarily severe.

Y. W. C. A.

SALE OF WORK.

The annual sale of work of the Young Women's Christian Association, Cairo, was held yesterday afternoon and evening at the Grand Continental Hotel, and we have every confidence in voting it a great success, for, though the receipts at the time of writing were unknown, the large attendance and the rapidity with which the attractive burdens of the various stalls disappeared guarantee most satisfactory results.

In the absence of Dean Butcher, who, we regret to say, was prevented from attending by a slight indisposition, Major General Bullock, C.B., presided. After the singing of the hymn "Now thank we all our God" and the pronouncement of the blessing by the Rev. Thompson Burns, General Bullock, in a short introductory speech, expressed his regret at the indisposition of Dean Butcher, and in a few well-chosen words referred to the loss which the association was about to suffer by the retirement of the Dean. The Countess of Cromer then declared the sale open, and after a vote of thanks had been proposed to the Countess and to the General by the Rev. Thompson Burns, the full attention of all present was turned to the stalls.

These had been very artistically arranged, and above those which represented nationalities were hung the flags and shields of the nation, with suitable mottoes. We are almost inclined to give place of honour to the Countess's House table, which showed an abundance of Christmas cards, calendars, photograph frames, dolls, and many an article which will find its way into a Christmas stocking.

The English stall, which boasted among its patronesses Mesdames Alban, Bullock, Butcher, Boyd Carpenter, Cookson, Hogg, Royle, and Vere Alston, had as its motto the well-known message of Nelson to the fleet at the battle of Trafalgar, and nobly was the duty done by stall-holders and purchasers alike.

From England we crossed the border, and stood beneath the motto "Scotland for Ever," admiring a variety of woollen goods, packed as it were amid the heather of the Scottish moors, and the patronesses of this stall were Lady Blanche Smith, Lady Rogers, Lady Willcocks, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Milton, and Mrs. Mackenzie.

"Erin go Bragh" next attracted our attention, and here we found two good old lumps of Irish peat, pen-holders and the like out of bog-wood, ornaments of Connemara marble, and a variety of cushions, pinushions, afternoon tea-cloths, beautiful drawn-thread linen work and the like, presided over by Mrs. Johnson Pasha, Mrs. Rowlett, and Mrs. Trewhick.

The American stall, which counted among its patronesses Mrs. Iddings, Mrs. Crookbank Pasha, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Stout, and Mrs. Tuck, specialised in sweets and cakes, and was very well patronised, as was the flower stall.

The Continental stall dealt in fancy work, bric-a-brac, and many a useful ornament. "Vive la Fraternite" and "Abnan wa Sabhan" were the mottoes it bore and flags of the German and French nations. The patronesses of this stall were Lady Valda Macbell and Miss Farnell.

In the evening the sale was re-opened by the Hon. L.M. Iddings and besides the attractions of the stalls an excellent concert was provided, the main item of which was a toy symphony conducted by Miss Gertrude Simpson, an amateur musician of no small note in Cairo. During the afternoon the band of the 6th (Innsikilling) Dragoons played a selection of music under the baton of Mr. Prosser.

QUARANTINE IN TURKEY.

A telegram from Pera states that arrivals in Turkish ports from Suakin and Kossair will be subjected to a medical examination, disinfection, and dequarantine.

Hamburg & Anglo-American NILE COMPANY. River Transport of Goods between Alexandria and Cairo. THREE SAILINGS A-WEEK. Agents at Alexandria. ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE CO., LTD. 54-5407.

NOTES FROM SUAKIN.

FAREWELL DINNERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.) Suakin, Dec. 12.

Bimbasbi Russell, R.E., Sudan Railways arrived here on the 7th inst. from Atbara to take over the duties of Agent Sudan Railways, at Suakin from Mr. Hickley, who had been acting agent since the departure of Bimbasbi E. Newcombe, R.E.

Several dinners were given here last week in honour of Mr. G. C. Kerr, Senior Inspector Moudirieh Red Sea Provinces, on the occasion of his departure to take up his new appointment in the Sennar Provinces. Mr. Kerr himself gave a dinner on Wednesday night to all the officers, Government officials, and principal merchants of the Suakin Moudirieh. Another dinner was given on Thursday by Saghoolagassi Aly Effendi Ahmed, Deputy Inspector, Suakin Moudirieh, and a third on Friday by Kaimakan Mohamed Fey Ahmed, Commandant of Police, Red Sea Provinces. The band of the 6th Battalion E.A. was in attendance at all the dinners.

Mr. Kerr left here on Saturday, the 8th inst., by express to Khartoum en route for Sennar. A large number of officers, officials, and merchants gathered at Bhaatrah station to bid this popular English official "good-bye."

Another farewell dinner was given at Suakin on the 10th inst. to Miralai Ibrahim Bey Sirri, commanding 6th Battalion, E.A., stationed here, who is leaving to-day for Egypt by the Khedivial mail steamer Kossair. This officer is retiring on pension after 35 years' service. The dinner was given by the officers of the battalion and the battalion band was in attendance. The new commanding officer has not yet arrived. Miralai Hawker Bey, Governor, Red Sea Provinces, was present at the dinner and gave a speech in Arabic regretting very much the departure of Sirri Bey from Suakin. An accident occurred to Mr. Hughes, chief officer of the S.S. Dunkeld, on the 9th inst., which resulted in the fracture of a bone of his right leg. Mr. Hughes was standing on the ship's deck near No. 1 hold at the time attending to the discharge of cement. He was giving orders to some natives when the winchman, thinking that he told him to "let go," let the load of about one ton, which was slung up, fall at once, and it dropped on the top of Mr. Hughes' leg, which was resting on a beam. He was removed to the civil hospital on Quarantine Island, and the Dunkeld, which is almost ready to sail, will have to leave him behind.

SERVIA AND EGYPT. The Servian Government is very desirous of opening up commercial relations with Egypt. For the past seven weeks considerable imports of fine cattle from Servia have arrived at Alexandria. The cattle are brought down from Nisoh to Salonica and embarked on Greek steamers for Alexandria. Servia is a great cattle breeding country, and can export 80,000 head of cattle a year. There is no cattle plague and the quality of the beef is excellent. One of the staple industries of Servia is pig-breeding, but unfortunately these animals are not suited to the Egyptian market. The reason is that the demand here is for small pigs of from thirty to forty kilos in weight, but the Servian breed is of enormous size and the pigs' average weight is over a hundred kilos. It is probable that sheep will also soon be sent here from Servia. The Servian sheep are very fine, and far superior to the animals we receive from Asia Minor and Syria.

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CONFERENCE SPELTERRINI.

Une admirable representation a été donnée hier au New Khedivial Hotel par le capitaine Spelterini devant un cercle restreint mais choisi de dames et de messieurs appartenant à la meilleure société d'Alexandrie. La perfection et la netteté des projections lumineuses a émerveillé les spectateurs et excité un plus haut degré leur intérêt. Les instantanés des glaciers, des crevasses profondes, qui n'ont probablement jamais été vues des touristes les plus intrépides, les vallées, les lacs et les rivières, vues à vol d'oiseau, les séries de nuages si variés, photographiés à des hauteurs différentes, formaient un ensemble dont tous ont gardé la plus vive et la plus ineffaçable impression. Les merveilles des Alpes retracées par la fidélité des épreuves photographiques ne peuvent être décrites et doivent être vues pour s'en faire une idée. Les panoramas des villages Suisses (Zurich, St Gall, Bale, Lucerne) et les paysages si intéressants qui les accompagnent sont d'un fini et d'une netteté incomparables. La poésie si pérorante des grandes montagnes suisses, le Mont Rose, le Cervin, le Matterhorn, le groupe du Michabel avec les nuages environnants, la trilogie de l'Eiger, du Mönch et de la Jungfrau, tout est rendu avec une perfection qui a enlevé l'admiration de toute l'assistance. Les vues des Pyramides, du Caire, des tombeaux des califes, prises en ballon, sont aussi d'un intérêt palpitant.

Nous espérons que le capitaine Spelterini ne s'en tiendra pas à cette soirée unique. Selon les journaux d'Europe, il est en obligation, par les succès énormes de ses projections scientifiques, à donner un grand nombre de représentations particulièrement à Berlin, où il y en a eu 25 consécutives au théâtre Urania. Nous ne pouvons donc que souhaiter que le capitaine nous fasse admirer encore ce spectacle si rare et nous sommes certains que le public ne lui fera pas défaut et saura admirer les projections qu'il a faites hier soir, devant les yeux émerveillés des hôtes et des invités du New Khedivial Hotel.

BAND PERFORMANCE.

By kind permission of Colonel R. C. C. Cox, Commanding, and Officers 2nd Batt. Royal Innsikilling Fusiliers, the Band will perform the following programme of music on the Terrace of the Grand Continental Hotel on Thursday from 8 to 10 p.m. March—El Capitan—Sousa. Overture—Light Cavalry—Suppé. Polonaise—Hofball—Gung'l. Selection—Carmen—Bizet. Valse Lente—Eternelle Folie—Nazare-Aga Song—Hushen—A. Needham. Selection—Les Cloches de Corneville—Planquette. Danse du Tambourin—Boggetti. Regimental March—Khedivial Anthem. God Save the King. B. WATSON RAMSEY, Bandmaster.

MILLE BRANDES IN CAIRO.

'L'ESPIONNE.'

(FROM OUR THEATRICAL CORRESPONDENT.)

'L'Espionne' shows a different side of, or better, throws a different light through which to see Mlle Brandes' acting. It does not give enough; but what we get is interesting. I think it would have been still more so, in a more tense atmosphere, with a fuller house. For last night's was a wretched house, a Georges Obnet house, mildly applauding a denunciation now and again. They quite missed that most charming passage: the fortune telling by orange pipe—Aryan frustrated by three pipes in watered orange-pulp—and I am sure they thought little enough of the clever passage where Dora receives her genuine offer from André.

Mlle Brandes, as Dora, is at first the young girl of doubtful origin bringing up, Paraguay presidencies, semi-conscious spying, a crowd of men and women whose intentions and ways are far from trustworthy, bills, poverty, shifts, everything to which honourable marriage is so overwhelming an antidote. Her relief, however, is rather at the freedom from that world which has worried but never tainted her: and her fury at being suspected by her husband of spying is of a piece with her whole character, as is indeed her easy forgiveness of him at the end. It was so impossible: he must have had a fit of madness: she is the more furious in that the accusation never really comes home to her, is not within her sphere. For all this Mlle Brandes was more than excellent: she held the note the whole time, and was ultra-convincing, and natural to perfection.

The play gave some scope to two or three of the others. Of course, it is unsatisfactory, melodramatic, savouring faintly of 'Pearson's Magazine' and Court spies (M. Bardou would rise up and say me, if he read that periodical). But it is clever, not too complicated, and put together with the light, sure hand of a craftsman. Denunciations, the stolen draft, the German Baron, the scented gloves and letters, the "Souricière"—all is good; the suspicion is not too heavily loaded. That souricière scene was delightfully done by M. Alernes. I like M. Alernes more and more every time I see him: he is so natural, and thoroughly effective in every point. Personally I prefer him to Rousseille, Hall, or Arnaud (of Mme Hading's troupe) or any of the others with Mlle Brandes—a most attractive actor. Mr. Hall is good, but very conventional. Mr. Rousseille was more in his element and showed much reserved power and passion. Mlle. Marcielly—Marie Marcielly—but they are all Maries, for all the world like the Queen of Spots' ladies in waiting! Marie Faure, Marie Kalif (who was good too). Mlle. Marcielly is above the average; she has a good voice and manner, and very fine eyes, and indeed appearance in general; and she uses all this to the best effect in her part. She has a part to herself in a short play to-night, and she should be worth seeing. It must be very hard to escape from convention in the usual full-sized play, with a Brandes, or Hading, or Baret above one all the time.

The remaining programme is 'Amoureuse' and 'Le Cœur a ses raisons' (the short piece I mentioned to-night (Tuesday), 'Les Tenaillés' Wednesday, and 'La Rafale,' a great play, on Thursday to complete the series. People should go at least to one or other of these. Mlle. Brandes is so well worth seeing.

KHEDIVAL OPERA HOUSE.

'RIGOLETTO'

On the whole, 'Rigoletto' was a success. The orchestra had improved, the chorus had little to do, and M. Méry, except for a few moments in the 3rd act, was in good voice: his declamation and acting were admirable, and he made no attempt to play to the gallery. Gilda (Mlle Charpentier) left a very pleasant impression. She was just a little nervous at the start, but gave 'Caro nome' with the utmost charm and delicacy, and in the fourth act she was admirable. M. Foutsiné was in good form; his acting perhaps a little weak by comparison with the others. He sang 'La donna è mobile' well—the aria has been murdered often enough at the Khedivial Opera—and in the quatuor in the fourth act was heard to great advantage. Sparafouille was less sonorous than we could have wished. Mme Chaix-Bonheur made an admirable Maddalena. Most of the Maddalenas we have heard in 'Rigoletto' preserved a decorum and repose of manner that could never have attracted the festive Duke of Mantua. Mme Chaix-Bonheur acted up to the part and sang delightfully.

Madame Veuve P. Glymenopoulou and family take this opportunity of thanking profoundly all those who were kind enough to send wreaths, flowers, letters and telegrams of condolence on the occasion of the sad death of the late M. Periclis Glymenopoulou. Dr. Dimitriadis, of Alexandria, has been appointed Norwegian delegate on the Quarantine Board. Hassan Effendi Hilmi has been appointed secretary to the Emir El Hag.

Notice for Tourists.

MORRIS HOTEL (ON LAKE KAROUN). Very comfortable. Good shooting. Patronized by Princes of Battenberg, Prince of Sweden, etc. For particulars apply: A. TASSO, Proprietor, also proprietor of Grand Hotel Karoun, Fayoum. 59000—57-3-307.

CARLTON HOTEL BULKLEY (near Alexandria) half way to San Stefano RAMLEH'S FASHIONABLE HOTEL Full Pension P.T. 50 a day with Monthly Terms Visitors from here night at 500.000. Rooms: Lunch, P.T. 16.—Dinner, P.T. 20. Proprietor, C.AQUILINA, (late of The Oak & Box)

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Among the passengers who arrived by the Hohenzollern yesterday were Prince Said Halim, Admiral and Mrs. Steven, Vicomte d'Haupoul, Comtesse Henrietta Steeks, Sir Hugh Smiley, Bart., Sir Alexander Baird, and Mrs. E.W.P. Foster.

The latest arrivals at the Savoy Hotel include the Earl of Roslyn, England, Mr. and Mrs. G. Low Harriman, Miss Harriman, New York, Baron de Morogues, Paris, Miss Danson Winchester, England, M. and Mme Arthur Spitzer, Paris, Mrs. C. G. Rodgers, Kentucky, Mrs. Lovell, Kentucky, Mr. C. A. Samuels, London, Mrs. Ellen Shidell, Mme Saunders, M. Quentin and M. Tot, Paris.

Lord Edward Cecil entertained a party at the Savoy Restaurant yesterday evening. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Kershaw and Mr. Barton. Mr. Gutmann entertained M. Leon and M. André Soares, Mr. and Mrs. Fowler had a party of four. The ladies' band played during and after dinner and was much appreciated.

Sir Gilbert and Lady Parker are to spend Christmas in Cairo. Sir Gilbert Parker, who was elected Member of Parliament for Gravesend in the interests of the Conservative party in 1900, was one of comparatively few who did not fall a victim to that disastrous wave of Liberal hysteria which swept over the country at the beginning of the year, and was returned victorious to represent his old constituency. Sir Gilbert is a son of the late Captain Parker and is of Canadian birth, first seeing light in Toronto. He was educated at Trinity College, Toronto, and from there went to Australia, where he gained fame at an early age as a journalist, being associate-editor of the 'Sydney Morning Herald.' He has always been a great traveller and has many an interesting tale to tell about his journeys among the South Sea Islands. His acquaintance with the East is also considerable, and he has been in most parts of Europe, while his mother-country, Canada, has provided him with many an interesting place of sojourn.

Those who know Sir Gilbert as an author are not content with one reading of his works. His 'Lover's Diary' is one of the best collections of modern-day verse, and his plays, among which the chief are an adaptation of 'Faust,' 'The Vendetta,' 'Seats of the Mighty,' and 'No Defence,' show great strength of character and literary ability. His stories and novels are many and without exception well worthy of perusal. Perhaps the best known of these, to quote but a few, are 'Donovan Pasha,' 'The Right of Way,' 'History of Old Quebec,' 'The Trespasser,' 'The Trail of the Sword,' and 'The Seats of the Mighty.' Sir Gilbert is Hon. Colonel of the 1st Kent Volunteer Artillery. Lady Parker is an American, being the daughter of Mr. Ashley Van Tine, of New York.

Judge Cator is returning to Constantinople to-day by the Khedivial steamer.

We regret to hear that Dr. Grenfall, the famous Egyptologist, has arrived at Cairo in a state of health that has caused great anxiety to his friends.

M. Sootidis, the Hellenic Consul General at Alexandria, accompanied by M. Theodor, chief consular interpreter, Messrs. Roussos and Cambas, the legal representatives of the widow of the late M. Periclis Glymenopoulou, and M. John Chini, the stepson of the deceased gentleman, yesterday went to the Alexandria residence of M. Glymenopoulou in the Street of the Fatimites and began to make an inventory of all the contents of the house. Afterwards they proceeded to the offices occupied by the deceased in Old Bourse-street, where two hours were spent in taking another inventory.

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TELEGRAMS.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

REPORTED COMPROMISE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Lords' amendments to the Trade Disputes Bill have been rejected unanimously.

The resolution approving the grant of Concessions to the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies was passed unanimously.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Lord Lansdowne declared that the message from the House of Commons on the Education Question was curt and contemptuous and demanded material concessions. Lord Crew said that while the framework of the Bill must not be altered, the Government was willing to make substantial concessions.

LONDON, December 18.
It is understood that a compromise on the education question has been completed.

ITALIAN FOREIGN POLICY.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE AS BASIS.

ROME, December 18.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—Signor Tittoni, Minister for Foreign Affairs, stated that the Triple Alliance continued to be the basis of Italian policy, but its character, having become pacific, allowed of the friendship with France and England. He added that the increase in the number of alliances and friendships contributed to the maintenance of peace, which all desired.

ROME, December 18.

Signor Tittoni, in a great speech on foreign affairs in the Chamber of Deputies, declared the adherence of Italy to the Triple Alliance; he denied that it fettered her independence. He discussed exhaustively Anglo-German relations and the possibility of conflicts; he pointed out that Italy and Austria had a supreme interest in promoting the movement towards an Anglo-German rapprochement, which, he considered, had made progress since last year.

CHANNEL TUNNEL.

BILL DEPOSITED IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, December 18.
A Bill has been deposited in Parliament to incorporate a Channel Tunnel Company. It is estimated that the cost of the tunnel will be £16,000,000.

PERSIA.

CROWN PRINCE FAVOURS REFORMS.

THERAN, December 18.

The Crown Prince publicly announced that he has always been and would be in favour of reforms for the welfare of the people.

SIR M. F. OMMANNEY TO RETIRE.

LONDON, December 18.

Sir Montagu Frederick Ommanney will retire from the Permanent Under-Secretaryship of the Colonies on the 15th January, and will be succeeded by Sir Francis Hopwood.

AMERICAN CAUSE CELEBRE.

NEW YORK, December 18.

Mr. Burnham has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THE PROBLEM OF EGYPT.

The following is the conclusion of the article by Mr. Robertson, M.P., in the "Twentieth Century Quarterly":—

IV.
That some revision of method is needed in Egypt has been quite recently urged in very different quarters. The editor or proprietor of "Al Mokattam" of Cairo, a Syrian Christian, a supporter of the English control, and a defender of the Deshwa'i exactions, combines with all these Conservative qualifications an opinion that the British official class is wanting in sympathy with all forms of non-British life in Egypt. To the same effect writes a contributor of the Paris "Temps," who has apparently little sympathy with the Egyptian Nationalists as such. The criticism is in fact identical with that passed by Sir Philip Lely on the Indian Civil Service in his interesting little book; and I have heard both verdicts acquiesced in alike by Anglo-Indians and Anglo-Egyptians. It is in fact the translation into descriptive form of the ordinary tone of unafflicted Englishmen in regard to the subject races generally. Sir Philip Lely, the last man to be accused of lack of belief in the Empire, appeals to the Indian bureaucracy generally to make, so to speak, a change of heart, and become in the future more sympathetic; if they would keep the goodwill of the Indian peoples. He would, I believe, offer the same counsel as regards Egypt. But while I honour respectfully in his estimate of the position, I do not propose to echo his counsel. What would be the use? No bureaucracy in the world, no political party, no class or caste, ever did or ever will transcend its temper on a mere moral appeal. Sympathy is not to be evolved by a whole class at request. If we are agreed that in a given governmental system more sympathy is needed, there is only one way to elicit it. Conditions must be set up which shall be more favourable than the existing conditions to the development of sympathy between rulers and ruled; and such a change can be wrought only by way of political institutions on the one hand, and diffusion of culture on the other. It is matter of political adjustment. To say, as some do, that "machinery" will not avail in such a case, is to pronounce the problem insoluble; and those who have no solution to offer are not entitled to bar any attempt to find one. In reality, "machinery" makes nearly all the difference between contented and discontented countries, between Russia and Britain, between Ireland and Scotland, between Poland and Brittany. And change in machinery will affect the spirit of Indian and Egyptian life as it does that of any other races. As Lord Milner put it concerning the reform in the Egyptian Civil Service:—"Here, as elsewhere, a change of system was the first condition of a change of character. Treat the Bendi like a man; let him understand that you expect from him obedience, but not servility, that a reasonable objection properly urged will not be resented, and that, if he does his duty, his rights are secure—and you will be able to get plenty of good work out of him." It is the same authority who speaks of "the simplest ideas of honesty, humanity, and justice, to the value of which Egyptians are just as much alive as anybody else.

I am here urging the fulfilment of a professedly accepted principle, not discussing details; and I shall therefore not attempt at this stage to indicate precisely all the measures that are required. Suffice it to say that they lie in the direction prescribed by Lord Dufferin and professedly acquiesced in by Lord Milner. There is no need to establish any new theory of Egyptian human nature and of imperial method. Lord Milner may be held to typify the professed faith of British officialdom in regard to Egyptian policy; and his admissions are an ample basis for the plea here put. Let us grant freely his main stipulation; for the evolution of Egypt to a capacity for self-government there is needed "time, time, time." The trouble is that this principle is alternately used as a plea for patience and an excuse for impatience, it is not by the same officials, at least under the same system. When Orientals show themselves slow to assimilate scientific European methods, they are hastily pronounced incapable of improvement. When it is proposed to widen in any degree their liberties we are vehemently warned against haste. If we will but remember how slow has been the rate of European improvement in past ages, we shall all agree on the need for deliberation. But an alien authority in a position of control, as in Egypt, must at least show that it is bent on doing something in the direction of progress, if it is to avert those very manifestations of discontent of which we have been taking note. In a self-governing country, demands for change, or indictments of the Government, do not pass for "sedition." It is precisely this circumstance that marks off a free from a subordinate community. In England, a perfect tempest of denunciation may befall a Government without implying any instability in the constitution. In Egypt a far slighter stress of dissatisfaction necessarily figures as "anti-British feeling." It behoves the British control, then, if it would accord that feeling, to show that of its own accord it is concerned to move, however slowly, in the direction of that ultimate self-government of Egypt which has been the professed ideal of our statesmen. All that Lord Dufferin ventures to urge against Lord Dufferin's doctrine is that it did not clearly enough indicate the need for time. So be it. But the time required is time to move in, not to stand still in. And what movement has been made in the fourteen years since Lord Milner wrote?

As soon as we come to test, we face the question of education. If the Egyptian people are ever to be fitted for self-government, they must first be educated. And herein lies the

great fault of our rule over subject races, that it is obstinately backward in giving them schooling. Sir Philip Lely tells that there must ere long be a systematic development of popular education in India; but it is still to come. And in Egypt it lags no less significantly. In 1892 Lord Milner, excoising the small public provision made for schooling in Egypt, wrote that—

"People must live before they can be taught. Famine is worse than ignorance. What the Egyptian Government had to fight for in the early years of the occupation was the very existence of the people. Essential as education is, the provision of education is not such a primary duty of Government as the defence of person and property, the maintenance of justice, or, in a country like Egypt, the careful preservation of those works upon which life depends.... And even now a great crowd of scholars is not the thing to aim at, but rather the thorough training of a limited number. The Government is still far from being in a position to offer a decent education to the majority of the inhabitants. It has not got a sufficient number of properly trained masters even for the 6,800 scholars of its existing Primary and Secondary Schools. Egypt has yet...to educate the man who is destined to fill the Government Service. When these urgent needs have been supplied, it will be time enough to think of general public instruction."

Here we have several separate and ill-connected pleas for abstention from educational advance. The first is that "the very existence of the people" had been at stake. Yet in the same book, Lord Milner had affirmed that "if there is one thing, absolutely certain, it is that the great majority of the Egyptian nation, and especially the peasantry, have benefited enormously by our presence in the country." Then there was no question of "famine" in 1892; and still there was declared to be "time enough to think of general public instruction." So with the plea of "defence of person and property" and maintenance of public works, Lord Milner again and again testifies that "the inhabitants of the Nile Valley are the most easily governed people in the world; to govern such a race is, under ordinary circumstances, a simple task." And already in 1892, by the same testimony, the entire machinery of public works had been improved as "enormously" as the condition of the fellahs.

Looking for the explanation of such an ill-defended course, we find a principal clue given by a sufficiently impartial investigator, writing in the same year with Lord Milner:—

"When Tewfik became Khedive, remodeling the public schools was one of the objects dearest to his heart; and he gladly assented to any suggestion from his ministers which was designed to extend education and to increase the efficiency of the existing system. The sum allocated to these schools, with his entire approval, amounted to £103,000 in 1893. In that year the claims preferred by the Egyptian bondholders or their agents obtained precedence over the claims of the Egyptian children, and the sum of £35,000 was taken from the service of the schools and devoted to paying the exorbitant interest on the public debt.... The population of Scotland is about half that of Egypt. In Scotland the Imperial grant for educational purposes is £70,000, the sum actually expended being much larger.... Yet those who thought they were treating Egypt fairly considered £66,838 a year to be sufficient for the Department of Education.... Following the evil precedent that was then set, the Department of Finance has continued to be as niggardly as it dared in meeting the just demands of the Department of Education.... Nearly ten years have elapsed since the grant was £103,000."

Doubtless it can be pleaded that the Convention of London in 1885 directed the curtailment of expenditure on education; but if the British control can make no better defence than that, it is thus paralysed where it ought to be most active, what is its final claim on Egyptian gratitude? And what evidence is there that the British control is any more zealous for education than the representatives of the European bondholders in general? The latest statistics of Egyptian illiteracy, as officially supplied to me, purport to be extracted from the general census of 1897, and are as follows:—

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Sedentary Egyptian population above the age of seven years (i.e. excluding Beduin and non-Egyptians)	3,462,917	3,418,827	6,881,744
Illiterate	399,407	10,269	399,676
Percentage illiterate... 11 per c. 3/10 per c. 5 per c.			

It is doubtful whether even these figures do not over-estimate the literacy of the native population, especially as regards the women. But, taken as they stand, they beggar comment. As they are officially given, it is to be inferred that no serious improvement has taken place in the past ten years. Egypt, that is to say, is being kept in a state of abject illiteracy as regards the great mass of the people, though it is not disputed that they are eager for the schooling of their children, and that the children make eager and docile pupils. Naturally, what Lord Milner puts as the clearly right course—the directing of all educational expenditure to the preparation of a subordinate official class—is regarded by some at least of the "nationalist" party as their worst grievance. If a nation is to be fitted for self-government, it is by leaving the mass with knowledge, by evoking in some degree the mental faculties of all, not by manufacturing bureaucrats, native or other. From the steadfast pursuit of the latter policy, what is naturally to be inferred is that the British control is of the mind of the old Khedive Said: "Why open the eyes of the people? They will only be more difficult to rule!"

Lord Cromer, in his last report, tells us that "It has even been insinuated that the British advisers of the Government, though they are not unwilling to teach the fellahs to read and write, and to encourage industrial schools with a view to educating craftsmen, deliberately discourage anything approaching to higher education, as they are unwilling that any steps should be taken calculated to fit the Egyptians gradually to dispense with European assistance in the government of the country." This peculiar indictment he meets as follows:—

Some seventy years ago Lord Macaulay dealt with a somewhat analogous argument. "Are we," he said, "to keep the people of India ignorant in order that we may keep them submissive?" He replied to the question with an indignant negative. "Governments," he said, "may buy existence too dear. *Propter vitam vivendi perdere causas* is a despicable policy both in individuals and in States." I can add nothing to what Lord Macaulay said in reply to this unworthy insinuation, which is belied by the facts, not only in Egypt, but in every country where the British flag flies or British influence is paramount.

There is here such an entire misconception of the nature of Macaulay's argument that one is moved to ask whether Lord Cromer has accurately gathered the criticism to which he himself is replying. Macaulay was not making a charge against the British Government of withholding education from any class of the inhabitants of India. He was doing the very reverse. He was repelling an English demand that no opportunities should be given to Indians which should tend to help them towards independence; and he was justifying the provision in the Bill of 1833 "that no native of our Indian Empire shall, by reason of his colour, his descent, or his religion, be incapable of holding office." Macaulay declared that he should always be proud of having helped to frame the Bill containing that clause. As a matter of fact, its ostensible purpose has never been thoroughly acted on to this day. But still less has the British Government in India ever attempted to educate the mass of the people by way of fitting them for self-government. It is difficult, therefore, to follow Lord Cromer's reasoning. He can certainly claim that his administration has put a stop to feeble higher education, which had become in effect a privilege of the upper classes instead of an aid to the poor. In this connexion, he notes that Ismail's schools were set up solely in order to train functionaries for the public service. As we have seen, Lord Milner expressly claims that that is what has been aimed at under the British control. And what is being done to teach the fellahs handicrafts, or reading and writing? From 1890 to 1895, Lord Cromer shows, the total attendance at Government schools and colleges of all grades has risen from 9,231 to 18,712; but of the added 9,500 only 5,500 attend the Government Kuttabs or elementary schools, though 1,478 attend the "institutions for training teachers for Kuttabs." There is thus nothing like a proportional increase in the schooling of the mass of the people.

Finally, Lord Cromer declares that, as formerly, the money cannot be found to do more. "Mr. Dunlop in a recent note states as a very moderate estimate that a sum of £400,000 is urgently required"; over and above, that is, the present estimated expenditure of £276,000. "I do not doubt," says Lord Cromer, "the correctness of his figure, but even education must yield to the paramount necessity of maintaining equilibrium. Some while more, I fear, elapse before the Financial Department will be in a position to grant the whole of this sum." No one doubts Lord Cromer's thrift and financial exactitude. But can Lord Cromer wonder if the more critical spirits in Egypt, seeing only some quarter of a million per annum spent on their own schools, while three millions and three quarters go to European bondholders as interest on the Debt, of the principal of which Egypt received so little, are imperfectly grateful for the blessings of foreign rule?

It is not the business of the onlooker to prescribe to the expert the ways and means of a more plausible adjustment of proportions. But it is for the British people to take note that

they are collectively responsible for the state of things under notice. It was on behalf of British capitalists that the armed force of Britain was first turned upon Egypt. Britain, further, is now making a handsome profit out of the Suez Canal shares which the impecunious Ismail sold, to the further impoverishment of his country. Whatever Egypt may owe to the British, the British owe to Egypt an annual revenue immensely in excess of what the British control enables Egypt to spend on the schooling of her own population of twelve millions. Are they quite satisfied? And if not, can they expect the Egyptians to be?

Here, surely, is the starting point for the policy which shall vindicate the professions of English statesmen in the past, and so turn the edge of Egyptian discontent in the future. The situation can be put in a nutshell. A desire for the development of self governing faculty in Egypt has been avowed by the most conservative of our politicians. Whatever are to be the steps in the process as regards political institutions, education of the people is a primary condition of success. If Egypt can afford any increase in expenditure, she can afford more outlay on schooling, which, rationally directed, will tend to increase native efficiency in all directions.

Mr. Maebel, in a memorandum "On Crime in Egypt" appended to Lord Cromer's last report, pronounces that "the extraordinary prosperity of the fellahs has whetted their appetites, and created in them a lust for gain. This breeds envy, malice and hatred. The greater amount of crime in Egypt to-day can be traced directly to these causes." This does not quite square with Lord Cromer's own summing up. But, supposing it to be substantially true, what is the natural comment? If a nation shows a tendency to crime—particularly to crimes of revenge—in a time of economic improvement, what would be said in any civilised country to be the proper policy of correction? What is being done in civilized countries where increase of crime has been noted in larger degree than in Egypt? The answer obtrudes itself. The cure for Egyptian morals is the cure for Egyptian politics.

SPORT AND PLAY.

POLO.

INNISKILLING DRAGOONS v. K.S.C.
Major Neil Haig, who has more than once led his regiment to victory in the Inter Regimental Tournament at Hurlingham, made his first appearance at Ghevari in this match on Tuesday, and seems to have lost none of his old skill. A strong team lined up for the club, and a very close match ensued. The following were the teams:—
Inniskilling Dragoons. K. S. C.
1. Mr. Merriman. 1. Mr. Reid.
2. Major Patterson. 2. Capt. Dunbar.
3. Mr. Bowen. 3. Capt. Bartlett.
4. Mr. Haig. 4. Mr. Schreiber.
FIRST CHUKKER.—The Dragoons forced the game throughout, Major Haig driving the ball with great power well up to his team. After a fine run down the ground by Major Patterson a goal was registered for his side.
SECOND CHUKKER.—The K.S.C. team found their game, Mr. Reid especially proving an excellent No. 1. Capt. Dunbar, Mr. Schreiber, and Capt. Bartlett are a hard trio to defeat. After some brilliant runs favouring first one side and then another, the K.S.C. scored two goals in quick succession.
CHUKKER 3 and 4 witnessed some fine individual play on the part of Major Haig and Mr. Schreiber, the game seeming faster and keener. The Dragoons did their utmost to equalise, but to no avail.
Score: K.S.C., 2 goals; Inniskilling Dragoons, 1 goal.

NOTICE.

ANY intending purchaser of a CARRIAGE, or MOTOR VEHICLE, should write for a copy, (which will be forwarded gratis) of Messrs. OFFORD & SONS' monthly list of second hand carriages, omnibuses, and motor cars; to 94, Gloucester Road, London, S.W. 2889-12"6

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A Girl Nervous and Depressed; Quite Bloodless and Exhausted; The Easy Victim of Disease; Dark Days Made Brighter; Rich Blood and New Strength; Happy and Well; Cured by DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

"I had good cause to dread November, for it was in that month that my life began to be an existence of continual suffering," said Miss Gertrude E. Collins, when seen by a "Bath Chronicle" reporter. "When I look back on that period," she said, "I feel that but for the timely help of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People I could not have lived through it."

The dark, damp days and clammy nights of November present a real danger to all whose blood is thin and weak, and who with feeble systems are ill fitted to face the perils of a long winter. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make plentiful, good, rich blood, and so overcome disease and debility.

Miss Collins, who is in a situation at Marlborough Buildings, Bath, continued:—"I could not understand the meaning of the great change that came over me, for I felt so distressingly weak and ill that I was fit for nothing. Besides being terribly nervous and depressed and upset by trifles, my appetite, which had been growing smaller, left me. Then my stomach, either rejected food in violent fits of vomiting, or else it lay on my chest undigested and gave me most agonizing pain. This happened until I turned from the sight of food."

I had hardly enough strength to stand upright, while to go upstairs was almost beyond me. I would stop, struggling for breath, with my heart palpitating. My lips and cheeks became white as a sheet, and my eyes dark and hollow. So bloodless did I become that my flesh was almost transparent. Weary to death all day, longing to sleep, I never seemed able to get rest at night, but woke up every morning exhausted and miserable.

Medical skill seemed powerless to give me any relief. I was told that all my miseries arose from acute anemia, and finally was advised to go into hospital. This I did and there I remained for weeks, after which I was taken to Templecombe. But

Every Atom of Strength had vanished, and I felt as ill as before. A doctor ordered me not to leave my bed, and there I lay helpless, living on soup of milk food. Though at last I struggled downstairs again, it was impossible for me to do anything.

One friend advised me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and at last I yielded to persuasion by buying a box of these pills. A little while after I found myself enjoying food and looking forward to meals. Then I picked up strength enough to go for a short

Walks Without Being Exhausted. I felt bright and strong, and as I continued the pills so my strength steadily returned, and blood seemed to flow through my veins again. I steadily regained my former activity and spirits, and before long was quite well and able to return to Bath, as happy and hearty as you see me now. I owe my present excellent health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

By supplying Red, Good Blood that fortifies the system against the ravages of chills and repeated colds; that is the secret of the great success achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which have cured Anemia, Indigestion, Etc., Rheumatism, Sciatica, St. Vitus's Dance, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders, Palsy and Locomotor Ataxia. Sold at shops (but avoid substitutes, and take care that the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, is on every package) or direct from the British Depot, 44, Holborn Viaduct, London, post free for 2s. 9d. a box, or six boxes for 13s. 9d.

Commercial & Financial Supplement

"Egyptian Gazette."

The Commercial and Financial Supplement of the "Egyptian Gazette" is published at midday every Saturday in time for the Austrian Lloyd's mail. The supplement contains exhaustive and important reviews of the cotton, cotton seed, and stock and share markets, with all the latest statistics up to the evening of the preceding day, complete tabular forms of the various market fluctuations, and the copies of the official telegrams of the Liverpool Cotton Association, etc., etc. Subscription for one year P.T. 100 (inclusive of postage in Egypt for abroad the postage is P.T. 10 extra). For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Egyptian Gazette."

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Image of a train and rolling stock.

ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, December 8.

A change has been made in the itinerary of the S.S. Sicilia, which will carry out the remaining reliefs between home stations and Malta, Crete, and Egypt. The trooper will leave Southampton on the 13th February with the 1st Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers on board for Crete, together with various drafts for Malta and Egypt. She will reach Malta on the 22nd, disembark drafts and proceed the same day to Crete, arriving there on the 24th, and disembarking the Inniskilling, and taking on the 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment. From Crete she will go to Alexandria, and exchange the drafts for invalids and time-expired men, her date of arrival being fixed for the 26th. The Sicilia will leave Alexandria on the 27th, call at Malta and Gibraltar the 2nd and 6th March, and on the 11th she will anchor in Southampton waters, and disembark the Sussex men for Belfast, where they take the place of the Inniskillings.

Major C. W. Wilson, D.S.O., King's Royal Rifle Corps, has taken his retired pay. He spent nearly nineteen years in the R.R.C., and was adjutant of the 3rd Battalion during the South African War, including the protracted fighting on the way to Ladysmith, being engaged at Colenso, Spion Kop, Tugela Heights, Vaal Krantz, Pieter's Hill, and the action of Living's Nek, following the relief, and in the campaign of 1900-01 he saw further service (mentioned in despatches, D.S.O., Queen's medal with five clasps). He was latterly employed at the War Office.

The vacant majority has been filled in the Rifles by the advancement of Captain H.C. Warre, D.S.O., of the 3rd Battalion, Aldershot. Major Warre has been connected with the Rifles since October, 1887, and got his company in January, 1895. He has a fine record of service in the field—Hazarra expedition, 1891 (medal with clasp); Miransai Expedition, 1891 (clasp); operations in the Chitral Relief Force, 1895 (medal with clasp); and the South African War, when he served on the staff of the Ladysmith Relief Force, and subsequent campaign (mentioned in despatches, D.S.O., Queen's medal with five clasps, King's medal with two clasps), and his field service qualified him for staff employment.

Lieutenant R.F. Peel, 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, has been promoted captain.

after the lengthened sojourn service of almost nine years. Captain Peel was with the Brigade of Guards in the advance to the relief of hard-pressed Kimberley, sharing in the actions of Belmont, Elands, Modder River, Magersfontein, Poplar Grove, Driefontein, Vet River, Zand River, the actions near Johannesburg, and Pretoria, and the battle of Diamond Hill, and sundry engagements and minor affairs in the succeeding operations (Queen's medal with six clasps, King's medal with two clasps).

The decision of the Army Council to abolish the appointments of Riding-masters in the cavalry has caused more or less consternation amongst the senior warrant and non-commissioned officers to whom these berths were in the nature of an inducement to remain in a service which is notoriously hard worked. The decision reduces by half the appointments to which intelligent, well-conducted soldiers could look forward as an inducement to excel in the profession they had chosen. It will not affect those already holding the appointments, but as their positions fall vacant they will not be replaced, and the training in riding, etc., will devolve on the regimental adjutants.

The shooting of the cruiser Drake, flagship of Rear Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, commanding the Second Cruiser Squadron, has been an eye-opener to the possibilities of long-range naval gunnery. A short time ago, a 50 per cent. score at 1,800 yards was looked upon with admiration and envy. What can be said of an 80 per cent. score at a range of four miles, and a smaller target? The gunnery of the Drake—which is the swiftest cruiser effort at their recent battle practice hit the target 105 times out of 135 rounds. Nothing in naval gunnery can approach this marvellous practice, and of course the Drake easily goes to the head of the British Fleet as the straightest shooting ship in it. The skipper of the Drake is Captain Mark E.T. Kerr, and the gunnery officer is Lieutenant Humphrey T. Walwyn.

Sudan Government

NOTICE.

Persons importing Egyptian Labourers to work in the Sudan are recommended to enter into a written contract with them. This contract should be explained and signed by the Labourers in presence of an official or other reliable witness. 28283A-30-10-9-7

VALUABLE EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES TO BE SOLD.

A sale of Egyptian antiquities, dating from the predynastic period, B.C. 4400, down to the Greek and Roman epochs, will take place at Messrs. Sotheby's on the 19th inst. The collection was formed in Egypt by Mr. R. de Rustajaell, and is one of the largest ever taken to England by a private collector, and covers practically the whole of Egypt and its history, but principally the period of its finest art, viz., the eighteenth dynasty, B.C. 1700, which is represented by beautiful pottery, bronzes, figures in wood, and fresco paintings.

To the late Sudanese campaign belong many trophies of war, such as the standards and arms of the fighting emirs, Osman-Digma and Mahmond and the praying board of the late Khalifa; also a number of swords, shields, and coats of mail, dating from the Crusaders' time and a Sultan's richly ornamented regalia in silver and amber.

The oldest period, namely, the predynastic, is represented by a large assortment of palaeolithic and neolithic flint implements, and some fine stone and clay pottery, and the early dynasties by painted pottery and a seated bronze or silver figure of a king. This unique figure, which is about 10 in. high, dates from about B.C. 4000. There are also a number of mummies and mummified sacred animals, blue glazed figurines—amulets, beads, papyrus, scarabs, and some very fine Greek pottery and Roman glass.

EGYPTIAN YARN MARKETING.

An interesting reference to the marketing of the Egyptian cotton grown in India is made in the "Times of India." It appears that attention was drawn in the Legislative Council to the great disparity between the prices realised by the growers in India and by the "middlemen in England." It was said officially that this was a matter for the manufacturing capitalist and not for the Government. It appears, however, that the Government has been better than its word, and a considerable quantity of the cotton has been sold by auction under official auspices. The prices realised are described as extremely gratifying, being equivalent to from 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. per pound in England. The last consignment was sold in England at about 10s., though the price paid in India was only about 5d. per pound. This particular cotton will be consumed by the Ahmedabad mills.

JERUSALEM.

A Jerusalem correspondent writes:—Mr. Haydn Righton gave his second evening concert on Wednesday last (the 12th inst.) at Mr. Hughes' hotel. In spite of the very unfavourable weather there was a good audience, and those who had braved the elements—and the mud—were amply repaid by a performance which, for general excellence, was equal to any given in the city for some time. Out of 14 numbers eight were instrumental, and in these the conductor was fortunate to have the assistance of Mr. Boyer and M. Volker (flute), Dr. Binler and Dr. Radloff (violins), and M. Laurent (cornet à piston).

The concert opened with an operatic air by Bellini in which MM. Beyer and Volker gave evidence of considerable skill. Dr. Binler presented a very sympathetic rendering of an "Élégie" by Ernst. M. Laurent, a complete master of his superb instrument, gave so much pleasure with his "Caprice et Variations" (arban) that he had to repeat part of it; good concert soloists are rare, but M. Laurent ranks among the best we have heard in London and Paris; his duet with M. Volker, "Bobo," (Köhler) was one of the most pleasing items in the programme. In the second part a duet for flutes by Mozart was well received. The chief event of the evening was Mr. Righton's rendering of the Sonata Pathétique (Beethoven); he had evidently made a careful study of this exacting work and held his audience completely throughout the four movements. The other instrumental numbers were a "Romance" and a March, both bearing Mr. Righton's signature and in the rendering of which he was ably supported by the five gentlemen named. The vocal part of the programme consisted of two songs, "The Kerry Dance" and "Love's old sweet song"; pleasingly sung by Miss Addis, "The Good Shepherd" reverently rendered by Mr. Hughes, the charms of "Annie Laurie" faithfully portrayed by Canon Carnegie Brown, and "the three Chasers" and "Massa's in de cold, cold ground," presented by a small choir of male voices.

The concert was given in aid of the funds of St. James' Hostel, the native boarding house for boys attending the boys' school at St. George's. We hear that Mr. Righton proposes to give a Chamber Concert later in the season.

MACMILLAN'S COLONIAL LIBRARY

The latest addition to Macmillan's excellent Colonial Library is Mrs. Herbert A. Watson's new novel "Andrew Goodfellow." It is a tale of 1803 dealing with life at Plymouth during the exciting time of the Napoleonic wars. The story is brightly written and full of interest.

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Obtainable from every respectable firm in CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA AND THE SUKUT. Otherwise apply to E. J. FLEURENT. H. MICALLEF, Sole Agent.

DISCOVERY AT OAIRO.

THE OLD NUBIAN LANGUAGE.

A discovery of great importance for philology and history has just been made in Cairo by the German savant, Karl Schmidt, a well-known authority on Coptic and the early Christian archaeology of Upper Egypt. Some insignificant sheets of parchment, supposed to be late Coptic manuscripts of small value, were offered to him for sale. He at once noticed that the language was not Coptic at all, and concluded from the occurrence of the word "Uru," which among the modern Nubians means "King," that the text was written in Nubian. This, however, was a great discovery, since Nubian, though still spoken, has long ceased to be a written language. As soon, therefore, as these documents can be fully deciphered, philological science will be richer by the knowledge of the language spoken by the inhabitants of Nubia before the invasion of the Semitic tribes. A further consequence is that it will probably now be possible to read the inscriptions on a large number of ancient monuments in Egypt, which up till now, have remained a mystery; and these inscriptions will, doubtless, throw light on the history of the earliest Nubian races.

Prof. Schmidt has ascertained already that the two Nubian fragments are translations of Christian works, the first of a collection of extracts from the New Testament, the second of a hymn to the Cross, in which frequent reference is made to St. Paul. Unfortunately, the Greek original of this hymn is not known. Both MSS. date from the eighth century A.D.

ARABIC TRANSLATOR'S GUIDE.

Among the books we have lately received is a copy of the Translator's Guide. This is a work intended for the use of Arabs who wish to learn English; and the preface by Prof. Margoliouth claims that the student who has mastered the rules on syntax as set forth in it should be safe from the ordinary errors into which foreigners are apt to fall. These rules appear to us to be dealt with in a very able way from the translator's point of view. Among them are several which we have not seen before, probably for the reason that they are not set forth in books intended solely for English pupils, however helpful they may prove to foreigners. The section on prepositions should be very useful to those who wish to write English better than "she is spoke." The same remark applies to the idioms throughout the book. The specimen translations give a good idea of the possibilities of achievement in that direction.

We note that the book shares, in common with most books printed in this country, the fault of a few printer's errors; and would recommend that in any subsequent edition no effort should be spared to eliminate them.

*The Translator's Guide, for use in Egyptian schools. By M. el Sayed, A. Ibrahim, Sheikh A. Shawah, W. H. Stephens, B.A.

The Alexandria Market Co., Ltd.

A dividend of 7% per annum has been declared and will be payable on and after Monday next, 24th instant (Sundays and holidays excepted), between the hours of 9 a.m. and noon at the office of the undersigned, JAMES HEWAT, Manager. Alexandria, 19th December 1906. 29180-1

The Alexandria Market Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the office of the undersigned on Thursday the 8th January 1907 for the purpose of considering an offer for the purchase of the Company's property.

The Holders of the Share Warrants intending to vote at this Meeting are requested to deposit such with one of the following Banks at Alexandria:

- Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited.
- Bank of Egypt, Limited.
- Credit Lyonnais.
- Banque Impériale Ottomane.
- National Bank of Egypt.
- Banco di Roma.
- Banque d'Athènes.
- Banque de Salonique.
- Banque d'Orient.
- Credit Franco-Egyptien.
- Cassa di Sconto e di Risparmio.
- Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
- Deutsche Orient Bank.

or at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 2nd January 1907.

By order of the Directors, JAMES HEWAT, Manager. Alexandria, 19th December 1906. 29181-1

MAPLE & Co., Ltd.

(LONDON & PARIS.) UPHOLSTERERS TO H.M. KING EDWARD VII

Beg to announce that their representative, Mr. T. OLIVER, is now staying at the New Khedivial Hotel, Alexandria, where he will remain till December 24th, and where he will be pleased to make appointments and to give his advice on all matters concerning Furniture and Decoration. Mr. OLIVER will be in Cairo at Sheppard's Hotel, from December 25th, till the end of January. 29,983-11-12

VISITORS' LIST.

TEWFIK PALACE, HELOUAN.

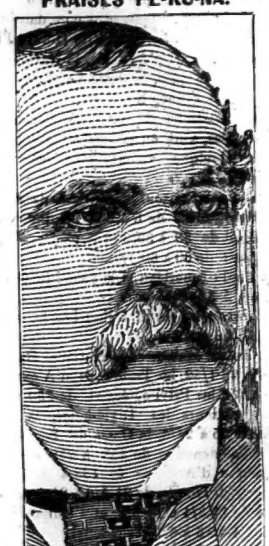
Judge Bond, Mr. C. Campbell, Dr. Yeoman, Mrs. F. Smith, Miss Smith, Miss Ronan, Miss Kearney, Mr. Roger, Mr. Burnside, Miss Paite, Misses Abbott, Mrs. F. Brown, Miss Brown, Mrs. Whately, Mr. Page, Mr. Bakewell, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Allen, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. H. Eies, Mr. T. Mackey, Mr. H. Morphew, Mr. Ed. Baylaender, Mrs. Hutton, Miss Hutton, Mr. Forrest, Mr. Magriessen, Mrs. Carter, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Orrell Wren, Mrs. Whitmarsh Phelps, Mrs. Flesch, Mr. Glanpool, Mr. W. McKinley, Misses McKinley, Mr. R. Bezieres, H. K. Avory, Miss Baker, Dr. Schmitz, Mr. J. Jacobs, Miss Bell, Mr. Richmond, Mrs. Richmond, Miss Richmond.

SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Mr. and Mrs. John White, Mr. G. H. Small, the Earl of Kingston, Capt. J. H. Arden, England; Mr. G. H. Snowdon, U.S.A.; Mr. Antoine Comanos, Barcelona; Mr. Albert Eiman, England; Count Pernau, Baron Reichlin, Munich; Mr. Lange, Hamburg; Mohamed Mohsen Pasha, Mr. R. Dietterle, Switzerland; Mr. Borchgrevink, Mr. H. Steinemann, England; Mr. and Mrs. James A. Saxe Worcester, Mrs. N.T. Wick, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.; Mrs. Charles F. Taylor, Miss Taylor, New York; Mr. W.R. Dudley, U.S.A.; Mrs. Add Miss Alsberg, New York City; Lieut. Erich Schultz, Lieut. Wentzel, Lieut. M. Schultze of the Stosch; Mr. K.L. Leo, Mr. and Mrs. Donald H. Bakon, New York; Rear Admiral and Mrs. Henry Knox, U.S. Navy, U.S.A., Mr. R. C. Aitken, London, Mr. de Moraes, Rio de Janeiro; Mr. H. M. Bjornfield, Mr. and Mrs. Aagaard, Copenhagen; Mr. George Zervudachi, England; Cap. and Mrs. de Stepaki, Vienna; Capt. and Mrs. R. Palmer, England; Mrs. W. Phelps, London; Miss Bertha E. Lucas, Baltimore, U.S.A.; Mr. Thos. Plunkett, Ireland; Mr. H. Bennett, Mr. Doyen, Mr. C.L.K. Woolston, England; Mr. and Mrs. Bland Sutton, London; Mr. J. Carroll Wilcocke, England; Mr. and Mrs. Brand, Paris; Mr. Vermont, Alexandria; Mr. Robio, Mr. Jacques Zogheb, Alexandria; Miss Bertha E. Lucas, New York; Captain Palmer, Mrs. Palmer, England; Mrs. Whitmarsh Phelps, Moukatar Pasha, Mr. and Mrs. Garcey, Miss Kusa, Luxor; Miss Eleonore Jenkins; Miss Elsie Hellen Jenkins, Baltimore; Mr. le Baron de Besack, St. Petersburg; Mr. Aghion, England; Dr. Ruffler, Mr. Ed. Sasson, Alexandria; Mme. Mossemann, Mile Année Mossemann, Paris; Mr. Boubulis.

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA PRAISES PE-RU-NA.



Ex-Senator M. C. Butler. Dyspepsia is Often Caused by Catarrh of the Stomach—Peruna Relieves Catarrh of the Stomach and is Therefore a Remedy for Dyspepsia.

Hon. M. C. Butler, Ex-U. S. Senator from South Carolina for two terms, in a letter from Washington, D. C., writes to the Peruna Medicine Co., as follows: "I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. It has been used by my family for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine, besides a good tonic."

CATARRH of the stomach is the correct name for most cases of dyspepsia. In order to cure catarrh of the stomach the catarrh must be eradicated. Only an internal cathartic remedy, such as Peruna, is available. Peruna exactly meets the indications. For special directions everyone would read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings. Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A. The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt. MAX FISCHER, Cairo & Alexandria.

ARABIC AND ORIENTAL TYPES SUPPLIED.

YOST

THE TYPEWRITER PAR EXCELLENCE.

Illustrated Catalogue on application.

Machines on trial from:

Sole Agents: Messrs. THOMAS HINSHELWOOD & Co., ALEXANDRIA and CAIRO.

McLAREN'S STEAM PLOUGHS

SUITABLE FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SOIL AND CROP

ESTABLISHED 1876.

REVOLVING COMPOUND ENGINES.

Balance Ploughs.

Turning CULTIVATORS. Harrows.

Water Carts.

STEEL ROPES of very best quality.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION TO

J. & H. McLAREN, MIDLAND ENGINE WORKS LEEDS. ENGLAND.

Codes used . A.B.C. 4th and 5th editions. LIEBERS. Cable Address "McLAREN LEEDS".

"Sanitas" 1 PINT BOTTLES

Disinfecting Fluid.

COLORLESS, FRAGRANT, NON-POISONOUS.

GERMICIDE & OXIDANT

INDISPENSIBLE IN ALL SICK ROOMS.

Also 1/2 Tins Powder and 1/3 Boxes Soap.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.

THE "SANITAS" GO., LTD., LIMEHOUSE, LONDON.

Telephone Company of Egypt, Limited.

CAIRO-ALEXANDRIA TELEPHONE.—Rates as follows:—P.T. 5 for each 3 minutes, or fraction of 3 minutes; P.T. 10 over 3 up to 8 minutes communication. — PUBLIC CALL OFFICES: Cairo, Central Office, Opera Square, and New Bar; Helouan, Central Office, Maison Favris; Alexandria, St. Mark's Buildings, Egyptian Bar, J. Castell & Co.; Ramleh, Central Office, San Stefano Casino. 30-4-907

BUTTERFLY BRAND

FUSSELL'S PURE CREAM & MILKS

THE FAVORITES ALL OVER THE WORLD

NINE GOLD MEDALS

FUSSELL & CO., LTD., LONDON AND NORWICH.

"INSIST ON FUSSELL'S"

Keep your Labels to get a GOLD WATCH FREE

LIPTON, LIMITED.

NAVAL & MILITARY CONTRACTORS.

Office & Stores: 31 Boulevard de Ramleh, Alexandria. P. O. BOX 668; TELEPHONE, 1682.

TEA, PROVISION, WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

TEA MERCHANTS TO THE KING OF ENGLAND.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Tea, Wine and Spirit Agents for all Egypt, P. BLESS & Co; Rue Nubar Pasha, Alexandria, and Ben-el-Surain, Cairo. — Head Office, City Road, London. 29048 30-11-906

G. G. DROSSOS & CO.

Established 1869.

MERCHANTS & GENERAL AGENTS.

Head Office, ALEXANDRIA, 19, Mohamed Aly Square.

CAIRO, PORT-SAID, KHARTOUM, PORT-SUDAN, Ab-el-Aziz Avenue, Rue du Commerce, Victoria Street, (Red-Sea).

GENERAL AGENCY in Egypt, Sudan, Red-Sea and Abyssinia for J. and R. TENNENT'S Pilsener Beer and Stout XXX, D. G. L. Scotch Whisky, "King George IV" Whisky and Gin. CARE & Co., Ltd. Carlsberg, Biscuits and Cakes. LEON CHANDON, Reims; Champagne. JULES ROBIN & Co., Cognac Extra Old Brandy. AMER PICON. ABSINTHE PERNOT. - VERMOUTH MARTINI & ROSSI. L. TAMPIER & Co., Bordeaux; Wines, Cognac and Rums. ANDRE P. CAMPAS, Brandy and Wines. STE. ARSENE GAUPIQUET, Nantons; Preserved Goods. CHOCOLAT POULAIN. Etc., Etc., Etc. 28183-30-11-906

The Cigarettes Manufactured by

The Cleopatra Cigarette Co.

G. NUNGOYICH

are on sale at the Company's establishments by Grand Continental Hotel, Cairo, and at Walker & Mollerath's, Alexandria. Proprietors to H. H. the KHEDIVS. PATRONISED by the Dons of Constantinople and the Austrian Cero and all the High Leds of Egypt.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie.) Il y a stagnation presque complète d'affaires. On a traité seulement, et encore dans des proportions restreintes, les Ritz Hotels, l'United Egyptian Lands, l'Agricole, la National Bank, la Cassa di Sonto, la Delta Land, le Comptoir et le Crédit Franco-Egyptien.

Circulaire H. De Vries et Boutigny

Le taux de l'escompte libre à Londres se maintient à 6%. Au Stock Exchange, le Consolida anglais a baissé hier de 1/8 à 86 3/8. L'Unifiée, la National Bank et l'Agricole sont restées invariables à leurs cours précédents.

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traitées à partir de ce jour sur cette même valeur feront l'objet d'une nouvelle Compensation s'il y a lieu. Pour le Comité et par ordre Le Secrétaire D. LENOS

Les titres de l'Epargne Immobilière Ltd. sont toujours l'objet de nombreuses et importantes transactions, bien qu'il ait été interdit de les traiter officiellement en Bourse depuis le 27 Novembre dernier.

Le dernier quart, soit L. E. 1 par titre, sur les actions de la Gharbiel Land Co. est appelé le 31 Décembre courant. Les versements devront être effectués au siège social ou à l'Anglo-Egyptian Bank.

Le Shareholders of WALKER & MEIMARACHI LIMITED are invited to meet on Saturday next, the 22nd inst., at 4.30 p.m. at the Continental Hotel, Cairo, to ascertain the Company's present position, and consult as to the measures to be taken to ensure unity in the administration of the Company's affairs.

MM. H. de Vries et Boutigny, agents de change au Caire, publient une Circulaire quotidienne qui expose brièvement et clairement tout ce qui concerne les valeurs et le coton. Ce bulletin est d'une grande utilité pour les personnes qui désirent suivre commodément et de près le mouvement exact du marché.

La Municipalité d'Alexandrie a l'honneur d'informer le public que Lundi 24 Courant à 10 heures du matin, il sera procédé par voie de criée à Souk el Hel à la vente de 5 mulets réformés.

Der Kaiserliche Gesandte Graf von Bernstorff wird sich Freitag, den 21. d.M. in Alexandria aufhalten und sich freuen, die Reichsangehörigen und Schutzgenossen am Nachmittage von 5 bis 6 Uhr im Kanzlei-Gebäude des Kaiserlichen Konsulats zu empfangen.

CEREAL MARKET. ROD EL FARAG.—(Yesterday's Prices.) Wheat Tugari Baladi. Ard. P.T. 1'3 to 1'5

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR. ARRIVALS. December 18. Kingdom, Amer. yacht, Capt. Perry, St. Michel and Malta.

DEPARTURES. December 17. Sparti, Greek s. Capt. Contzanos, Crete. Bravo, Brit. s. Capt. Gaskell, Syria.

ASSOCIATION DES COURTIER EN MARCHANDISES. A V I S. A l'occasion de la Noël et du Nouvel An il y aura cessation d'affaires:

Le 29 décembre à 11h 15 a.m. au lieu du lundi 31 décembre. Le 31 décembre à 11h 15 a.m. au lieu du mardi 1er janvier.

Cloture de la Bourse Khediviale

Table with columns: Cours de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises, Coton F.G.F.Br., Novembre 1907, Janvier, Mars, Mai, Juillet.

REMARQUES. Coton.—Recolte actuelle.—Le marché a ouvert lourd dans l'après-midi et sous la pression des baissiers les cours avaient fléchi à 20 5/16; toutefois, il y a eu reprise et la clôture est un peu plus soutenue.

COTONS

Table with columns: Coton, Graines de coton, Fèves, Lentilles, Orges, Mais, N.B.—Reports—S'élargissant.

MARCHE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

19 décembre 1906.—(11h.55 a.m.) Coton.—Cloture du marché du 18 dec.: Baisant. Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair et Good: Baisse de 1/4.

ARRIVAGES. Le 29 décembre 1906, à 11 h. p.m. aura lieu une enchère de coton, à l'Agence d'Alexandrie, des Domaines de l'Etat, savoir: lots 18 soit balles 772—cantars 4534 des suivantes provenances: Mecir, Rowineh, Bechbiche, Doqnera, Santa et Sakka.

Table with columns: Damanhour, Kaf-Zayat, Tanta, Beni Souef, Bibeh, Minieh.

SECTION DES GRAINES ET CEREALES

PREPARATION: DISPONIBLE TICKET. Graines de coton Aff. P.T. 65 à P.T. 100.

ARRIVAGES

Table with columns: Coton, Graines de coton, Bêhéra, Fèves Saïdi, Orges, Mais, Lentilles.

CONTRATS, (11 h. 55 a.m.)

Table with columns: Coton, Graines de coton, Fèves Saïdi, Orges, Mais, Lentilles.

CONTRATS, (11 h. 55 a.m.)

Table with columns: Coton, Graines de coton, Fèves Saïdi, Orges, Mais, Lentilles.

EXTERIEUR

Table with columns: Dépêches particulières du 18 décembre 1906, Coton, Graines de coton, Fèves, Lentilles, Orges, Mais, N.B.—Reports—S'élargissant.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Table with columns: ALEXANDRIA BOURSE, ISSUED BY THE "ASSOCIATION DES COURTIER ET VALEURS D'ALEXANDRIE", Agrie. Bank of Egypt, National Bank of Egypt, Anglo-Egyptian Spinning, etc.

BOURSE DU CAIRE

Table with columns: Banques, Actions Obligations, Agricultural Bank of Egypt, Banque d'Athènes, National Bank of Egypt, etc.

Societes des Eaux

Table with columns: Alexandria Water Company, Eau de la Casse, Eau de Tanta.

Societes Foncières

Table with columns: Daira Sanieh Nouvelle, Crédit Foncier Egyptien, Crédit Fon. ob. 3 o/o à Lots, etc.

Societes Immobilières

Table with columns: Cie. Immobilière d'Egypte, Agriole du Nil, Improvements Corporation, etc.

Societes Industrielles

Table with columns: Anglo-Eg. Spinning, Crown Brewery d'Alex., Crown Brewery du Caire, etc.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

Table with columns: CLOSING REPORTS, LIVERPOOL, December 18, 12.55 p.m., Sales of the day, American futures, Egyptian fully good fair, etc.

Telegramme Havas

Table with columns: BOURSE du 18 décembre 1906, COURS DES VALEURS A TERME, CLOTURE, PARIS.

ASSOCIATION DES COURTIER EN MARCHANDISES

Table with columns: DES COURTIER EN MARCHANDISES (Service spécial), DÉPÊCHES D'OUVERTURE, LIVERPOOL, 10h. a.m.

DERNIERE HEURE

Table with columns: (Cloture de la Bourse Khediviale 1 h. p.m.), Cours de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises, Coton F.G.F.Br., etc.

Eastern Telegraph Co. Ltd.

Table with columns: AVERAGE TIME coupled in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Tuesday 18th December, 1906.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

Table with columns: FROM, The Company's Office, Postal Telegraph Office, London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, etc.



His Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Alexandria.

REGISTRATION 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that all British subjects residing within the district of this consulate are bound to register themselves during the month of January.

All persons neglecting to register themselves are liable to fine or imprisonment. The consulate will be open daily from 10 a.m. till noon for the delivery of registration certificates.

BY ORDER.

29089-63

The Khedivial Mail Steamship and Graving Dock Company, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C., on Monday, the 31st day of December, 1906, at 12.35 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering, and if deemed advisable, passing the following Resolution with or without modification:

RESOLUTION.

"That the capital of the Company be increased to £400,000 by the creation of 100,000 new Ordinary Shares, and that in lieu of such new shares being offered in the manner provided by Article 13 of the Company's Articles of Association, the Directors be and are hereby authorized and empowered to issue the said new shares upon such terms, as to price, and on such conditions as to underwriting, and otherwise, and at such times, and generally in such manner as they may deem expedient, and whether in the form of bearer shares, or registered shares, or partly in one form and partly in the other, provided always that the Directors shall give a preferential allotment of such new shares to the holders of Ordinary and Preference Shares of the Company in proportion to their respective holdings."

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting, which will be subsequently convened.

In the event of a bearer of a Share Warrant desiring to vote at the above-mentioned Meeting, he must on or before the 20th day of December, 1906, deposit such Share Warrant with the Imperial Ottoman Bank, Alexandria, or on or before the 24th day of December, 1906, with Messrs. G. Ya, Mills, Currie and Co., 67 Lombard Street, London, E.C.

By order of the Board,

L. HALLIDAY

Secretary.

Dated this 30th day of November, 1906.
No. 72 Bishopsgate Street Within,
London, E.C. 29100-62

Messrs. GEORGE W. WHEATLEY & Co.
London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and Paris

Have pleasure in informing their clients in Egypt, that they have appointed Messrs. E. P. BLATTNER & Co. as their Agents for Egypt and the Sudan.

Merchandise and Packages forwarded "THROUGH RATES" between Great Britain and Egypt.

Estimates quoted on application either through Messrs. E. P. Blattner & Co. P.O.B. 395, Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, CAIRO, or through Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co., LONDON 99067-654

NOTICE.

Sale of Ivory Rubber.

It is notified for general information that the Assistant Secretary, Stores Section will sell by Public Auction at the Beit El Aman, Omdurman, on Tuesday 18th December 1906 at 10 a.m. punctually, the following approximate quantities of ivory, rubber, etc.

Rottles	
3085	Aal No 1.
3693	Aal No. 2.
4201	Machhouse
1647	Bar more than 10 rottles
738	Bar less than 10 rottles
766	Kling
477	Khorda
742	Rubber
8	Rhine horn
43	Griffe skins.

The ivory will be sold in scutable lots at the rate of a moubah per kantar.

Immature ivory acquired under section 17 of the ordinance for the preservation of wild animals and birds 1903 is sold under condition that same is not resold in the Sudan and may be exported to Sudan within one month from date of purchase and a permit for same will be issued at the time of purchase.

Ten per cent. of the value must be paid by the purchaser at the conclusion of the auction and the balance within 5 days from the above date, after which period it will remain at purchaser's risk and be subject to a demurrage charge of 100 millimes per each kantar per diem until whole stock is removed.

None of the articles sold can be removed before the whole of the purchase money has been paid.

The payments will be in cash and no cheque will be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any offer.

(Signed) M. COURTS, Kaim.

Assistant Secretary, Stores Section.
Khartoum, 29th November, 1906. 29044-88



In His Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at Cairo.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under the terms of Article 121 of the Ottoman Order in Council of 1899 this Court will itself administer the Estate of the late Kenneth Lindsay McLean Engineer of Cairo who died intestate at Cairo within the Jurisdiction of this Court on the 21st day of November 1906 and that all persons having claims on the estate should send in their claims to this Court before the 15th day of January 1907 on which date this Court will proceed to distribute the Estate having regard only to such claims as have then been presented.

By order

H. M. PEPPERCORNE,

Marshal of the Court

Cairo, December 12, 1906. 29023-3-3

SOCIETE ANONYME Agricole et Industrielle d'Egypte

Emission de 5.000 Actions nouvelles d'une valeur nominale de FRS. 500 conformément aux décisions prises par l'Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire du 27 Novembre 1906.

CONDITIONS DE L'EMISSION: L'émission des nouvelles actions a lieu au pair. Elles participent à l'Exercice qui commence le 1er Février 1907 et qui finit le 31 Janvier 1908. Les actions souscrites seront libérées en une fois par le versement de FRS. 500.—qui devra être effectué au plus tard le 5 Janvier 1907.

DROIT DE SOUSCRIPTION: La présente souscription est exclusivement réservée aux porteurs de 20.000 Actions de Capital existantes. Le droit de souscription est appelé à s'exercer dans la proportion de UN titre nouveau pour Quatre anciens. Les actionnaires qui voudront exercer leur droit de préférence à la souscription devront leurs actions anciennes à l'un des Etablissements ci-dessous avec le bordereau annexé au bulletin de souscription. Les souscriptions seront reçues jusqu'au 20 Décembre.

A. BRUXELLES, A la Société Générale. A la Banque de Bruxelles. A la Banque d'Outremer.

A. ANVERS, A la Banque d'Anvers. A la Banque de Reports de Fonds Publics et de Dépôts.

A. GAND, A la Banque de Gand. A COURTRAI, A la Banque de Courtrai.

Au CAIRE et ALEXANDRIE, Au Siège Social.

Au Crédit Lyonnais. A la National Bank of Egypt.

A la Banque de Salonique. A l'Anglo-Egyptian Bank. 29034-6-6

BANQUE d'ATHENES.

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont convoqués en Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire le Samedi 30/12 Janvier 1907, à 11 heures du matin, au Siège Central à Athènes.

ORDRE DU JOUR

Election du Directeur Général en remplacement de feu J. de P. Pesmazoglou.

Aux termes de l'article 35 des statuts, ont seuls droit de prendre part à l'Assemblée, les Actionnaires possédant au moins 50 (cinquante) Actions.

Les Actions devront être déposées, d'après l'article susmentionné, à Athènes au Siège Central, ou dans toute autre Banque autorisée; pour la Grèce, la Crète ainsi que Alexandrie, le Caïre, Londres, Constantinople, Smyrne et Salonique, dans les Succursales de la Banque, et à Paris, à la Banque de l'Union Parisienne.

Les réépisés du dépôt des titres ainsi que les pouvoirs devront être adressés au Siège Central (Service des titres) jusqu'au 25/7 Janvier 1907, au soir, et il sera délivré aux Actionnaires une carte d'admission pour l'Assemblée.

Athènes le 29/11 Décembre 1906.

Le Président du Conseil d'Administration M. JORDANOPOULO

291 1-12A-2

The Alexandria Water Company Ltd.

SERVICE D'EAU FILTRÉE A RAMLEH.

La Compagnie prie M.M. les habitants de Ramleh, qui désirent prendre un abonnement pour la fourniture de l'eau filtrée, de présenter au plus tôt leurs demandes par écrit avec indication exacte de la situation de leurs immeubles afin de faciliter l'étude de la canalisation nécessaire.

La Compagnie établira la canalisation dans les rues, ses frais, sur une longueur calculée à raison de 30 mètres courants par abonné.

Et si la distance à parcourir pour atteindre les conduites principales était plus grande, la canalisation pourra être posée quand même, pourvu que les abonnés participent dans la dépense, pour cet excédent dans les proportions à convenir.

La fourniture de l'eau filtrée ne sera faite que par compteur aux mêmes conditions et prix que ceux en vigueur pour la Ville, dont M.M. les abonnés pourront prendre connaissance en s'adressant aux bureaux de la Compagnie.

L'Administrateur-Directeur.

J. E. CORNIER.

28961 6-6

EDEN PALACE HOTEL, CAIRO.

NOTED FOR ITS EXCELLENT CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT. LIFT.

Special terms for officers of the Army of Occupation and Government Officials. 29-11-06



KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

Alle amtlichen Bekanntmachungen insbesondere die Eintragungen in das Handelsregister werden im Jahre 1907 in der hiesigen Zeitung "The Egyptian Gazette" veröffentlicht werden.

Der Kaiserliche Konsul. WUNDERLICH.

L.S. 29106-6-2
J. No. 4967.

Municipalité d'Alexandrie

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication la fourniture de 14.000 m² de pierre pour dallage des Chausées.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 560.

Le cahier des charges est déposé au bureau de la Voirie où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi; les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 15 Janvier 1907.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention: "Soumission pour fourniture de pierre pour dallage."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 15 Janvier 1907 à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

L'Administrateur, Signé: W. P. CHATAWAY.

Alexandrie, le 10 Décembre 1906. 29057-3-2

SUDAN GOVERNMENT.

DISPOSAL OF BUILDING SITES AT PORT SUDAN.

The Sudan Government will shortly dispose by Tender of about 400 Building Sites at Port Sudan.

The sites will be Leasehold held at Annual Rents on Building Lease for Eighty Years from 1st January, 1907. Rents will be payable only from date of acceptance of Tender.

The Lease will be Perpetually Renewable at Revised Rents fixed in default of Agreement by Arbitration at the end of each term of years.

In fixing the revised rents the value of Buildings erected by Lessees will Not be regarded as a ground for Increase of Rent.

Example: If a plot is leased for a term of 80 years from 1st January 1907 then on the expiration of that term the Lessee will have a right (subject to observance of his covenant etc.) to obtain a fresh lease for a further period of 80 years at a revised rent, and so on in perpetuity. The revised rent will be calculated on the value the site would bear if it were vacant building lands.

Offers are invited of Premiums for the Purchase of the above mentioned leasehold sites.

All offers must be made by Tender, on the forms issued by the Sudan Government, and must be received at Khartoum not later than 1st January 1907.

Particulars of the sites offered, Plan of the Town, Conditions of Tender and Sale, Form of Tender, specimen Form of Lease, etc., will on and after October 1st 1906 be open to inspection at the following places during the usual business hours:

Port Sudan: Office of Director of Agriculture and Lands (T) and Office of Governor of Khartoum Province.
Cairo: Office of Sudan Agent (T).
Port Sudan: Office of Inspector (Government Office) (T).
Suakin: Office of Governor of Red Sea Province.
El Damer: Office of Governor of Berber Province.
Atbara: Office of Director of Railways.
Alexandria: Office of Mr. Macpherson Grant.
Port Said: Office of Dixon Bey, War Office Representative.
London: Office of Col. Western, Broadway Chambers, Westminster, and the Sudan Court, Imperial Institute.
Suez: Office of Capt. Falconer, War Office Representative.

For the convenience of intending purchasers the Conditions of Tender and Sale have been translated into Arabic and French and copies of the translations into either language will be obtainable after 1st October 1906 on payment of 5 P.T. per copy at the Offices in the above list which are distinguished by a capital T.

Further information will be obtainable after the publication of the above-mentioned documents on application in writing to The Director of Agriculture and Lands, Khartoum.

*Copies of the Documents will be obtainable after 1st October 1906 on payment of 5 P.T. or 1 Shilling per copy at the Offices marked with an asterisk.

Supplément Commercial et Financier.

DE "THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE"

Le Supplément Commercial et Financier de "The Egyptian Gazette" paraît chaque Samedi à midi, de façon à pouvoir être expédié par la poste et à bénéficier de la facilité des revues complètes et imparciales du coton, des graines de coton, et du marché des valeurs; les dernières statistiques jusqu'à la veille de sa publication; des tableaux des fluctuations de la place et les copies des dépêches officielles envoyées à la Liverpool Cotton Association, etc. etc.

L'abonnement pour une année en Egypte coûte 1 L.E. y compris les frais de poste; pour l'étranger 10 P.T. de port en sus.

GOVERNEMENT DU SOUDAN

Concessions de Terrains à Batir a Port-Soudan

Le Gouvernement du Soudan va prochainement disposer, par voie d'adjudication d'environ 400 parcelles de terrains à batir à Port-Soudan.

Les dites parcelles seront données à bail emphytéotique, pour une durée de 80 années à partir du 1er Janvier 1907, moyennant loyer annuel, a charge pour le locataire de bâtir. Le loyer ne sera payable qu'à partir de la date de l'acceptation de l'offre.

Les baux seront renouvelables à perpétuité moyennant un loyer variable fixé à la fin de chaque terme, soit d'accord, soit par arbitrage.

En fixant le nouveau loyer, la valeur des bâtiments élevés par le locataire ne sera pas considérée comme un motif d'augmentation de loyer.

EXEMPLE: Si une parcelle de terrain est louée pour une durée de 80 années à partir du 1er Janvier 1907. Dans ce cas, à l'expiration de ce délai, le locataire aura un droit (à condition d'observer les conditions du bail) d'obtenir un nouveau bail pour une nouvelle période de 80 années, moyennant un loyer modifié, et ainsi à perpétuité.

Le loyer modifié sera calculé sur la valeur du terrain, s'il était libre de construction.

Des offres sont demandées pour les baux emphytéotiques dont s'agit; ces offres devront mentionner la prime que le soumissionnaire est disposé à payer au comptant en sus des loyers annuels établis pour chacun des lots. La dite prime devra être payée en un seul versement à la signature du contrat de bail.

Toutes offres doivent être faites par soumission, sur les formules dressées par le Gouvernement du Soudan, et doivent être reçues à Khartoum avant le 1er Janvier 1907.

Le détail des terrains offerts, le plan de la ville, les conditions de l'adjudication et de la concession, la formule de soumission, spécification du bail, seront à la disposition du Public à partir du 1er Octobre 1906, aux lieux ci-après indiqués, durant les heures de bureau.

Khartoum: Bureau du Directeur de l'Agriculture et des Terrains (T) et bureau du Gouverneur de la Province de Khartoum.

Le Caïre: Bureau de l'agent du Gouvernement du Soudan (T).
Port-Soudan: Bureau de l'Inspecteur (Bureau du Gouvernement (T)).

Souakim: Bureau du Gouverneur de la Province et de la Mer Rouge.
Wadi-Halfa: Bureau du Gouverneur de la Province de Halfa.

El-Damer: Bureau du Gouverneur de la Province de Berber.
Atbara: Bureau du Directeur du Chemin de Fer.

Alexandrie: Bureau de Mr. Macpherson Grant.
Port-Said: Bureau de F. Dixon bey, Représentant du Ministère de la Guerre.

Londres: Bureau du Colonel Western, Broadway Chambers, Westminster et le Soudan Court, Imperial Institute.
Suez: Bureau du Capitaine Falconer, Représentant du Ministère de la Guerre.

Pour la commodité des acheteurs éventuels les conditions d'adjudication et de concession ont été traduites en arabe et en français et des copies de ces traductions, dans les deux langues, peuvent être obtenues à partir du 1er Octobre 1906, moyennant paiement de P.T. 5 par copie, aux bureaux mentionnés dans la liste ci-dessus, qui sont suivis d'une lettre majuscule T.

Des informations supplémentaires peuvent être obtenues après publications des documents ci-dessus mentionnés, moyennant demande écrite adressée au Directeur de l'Agriculture et des Terrains, à Khartoum.

Société Internationale des Employés

D'ALEXANDRIE.

SIÈGE SOCIAL RUE SIDI EL METWALLI No. 30 ET RUE HAMMAM EL ZAHAB No. 1 AU 1ER ÉTAGE

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

Jeune personne, veuve d'officier, que la mort de son mari et des revers de fortune obligent à chercher un emploi, accepterait une place d'institutrice, de dame de compagnie ou de gouvernante dans une bonne famille; ou a défaut, un poste de caissière ou d'employée dans un bureau.

Deux employés bons comptables disposant de quelques heures par jour demandent tenir livres de commerce. Bonnes références. Professeur français diplômé, cherche leçons à domicile.

Un professeur d'arabe et de comptabilité d'un des plus grands établissements d'instruction de la ville désire donner des leçons particulières.

Un jeune homme de 30 ans demande place de caissier.

Une dame connaissant la machine à écrire et la comptabilité désire un emploi.

Comptable expérimenté dans diverses Administrations de Banque, d'entreprise et de commerce, possédant de bons certificats et parlant diverses langues, demande un emploi. Il est disposé à donner des leçons, mettre en ordre les livres et les tenir provisoirement.

On demande un jeune homme de 16 à 18 ans pour apprendre le commerce.

On demande un jeune homme de 16 à 18 ans connaissant un peu la vente et parlant le français, l'anglais et l'arabe.

On demande un placier pour visiter les maisons de "détail" de la place.

N.B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Moquée Attarine No. 21.

Le Secrétaire est ouvert tous les jours, excepté les dimanches et jours de fête, de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.

Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

Les personnes qui adressent des demandes à la Société, sont priées de joindre un timbre pour la réponse.

Cheap Prepaid Advertisements.

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:—
ONCE 3 TIMES 6 TIMES
15 words P.T. 5 P.T. 10 P.T. 15
30 words " 8 " 16 " 24
Every 10 words, " 2 " 4 " 6
beyond 30.

The address is counted. The advertisement must appear on consecutive days for above rates to be obtained. 50% extra is charged, advance payments not appearing consecutively.

A GARD'S INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIES AND TRADE MARKS REGISTER.—A useful business directory containing addresses of all important business firms of Great Britain, the Continent, and Egypt. Circulating all over Europe and America. Price—One pound Sterling. Post Free. AGARDS INTERNATIONAL HOTEL GUIDE sent free to all first class Hotels throughout Europe, America, the Colonies and Egypt. The best reference book for travellers.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.—To be sold cheap, first class printing machine, complete with all accessories; good as new. Can be seen in working order. For price and particulars apply to "E.W.", P.O. Box 8, Cairo. 28986-25-12

A GENTLEMAN with motherless child and English nurse, able to give the best of references, is desirous of entering respectable family living in or near the Greek quarter, who would hire two large rooms, including food for nurse and child. Address, G. M. Mela, c/o Choremia Benachi & Co., Alexandria. 29071-6-4

ANGLAIS, 28 ans, parlant et écrivant bien le français et l'italien, cherche place dans maison de change, cotons, ou commission. 29093-6-3

BLICKENSCHERFER TYPEWRITERS.—London Prices. Address to the Agent, Post Office Box No. 35, Alexandria. 31-12-906

BOOKKEEPER & ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly experienced and reliable, seeks position of trust. Good knowledge of English, French, German, and Arabic. Would not object to go up country. Highest references. Apply, No. 29086, "Egyptian Gazette." 29086-3-3

CHRISTMAS 1906.—The Proprietor of The Anglo-American Stores, Boulevard Ramlah, Alexandria, begs to notify his numerous patrons that he has just received, from London, a large and varied selection of Seasonable Goods, comprising Crackers, Christmas Hampers, Fresh Fruit, etc. Inspection invited. No opportunity to purchase. 29066-14-6

CLINIQUE FOR SPECIAL DISEASES.—Most perfect establishment in all the East. With fine, comfortable rooms for patients desirous to undergo a thorough hospital treatment. European nurses. Graduated masseurs and masseuses. Perfect establishment for electric treatment. Complete microbiological laboratory. Principal and owner: Dr. Tsykalas, Surgeon-Doctor. Consultations 7-12 a.m., 2-5 p.m. Alexandria: 9, Toussoum Pacha Street. 29070-24-4

ENGLISHMAN (28), speaking and writing French and Italian well, seeks position in stockbroker's or commission house. Apply No. 29092, "Egyptian Gazette" offices, Alexandria. 29092-6-3

ENGLISHMAN seeks engagement, store-keeper or any position of trust; speaks Arabic. Testimonials. Address, No. 29098, "Egyptian Gazette." 29098-6-3

ENGLISH LADY wishes post as chaperone or companion to lady in Cairo or going up the Nile; bright and capable; excellent references; now in Cairo. Address, No. 29115, "Egyptian Gazette." 29115-6-1

FOR SALE.—Bay Arab Saddle Pony; 14 hands. Free from vice; L.E. 30. Apply, No. 29090, "Egyptian Gazette." 29090-6-3

MAISON DE COMMERCE demande jeune homme sachant bien correspondre et traduire Français-Arabe. Inutile se présenter sans être bien exercé. S'adresser: J.L., Boite Postale No. 710. 29078-6-4

SUDAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS require three Loco. Foreman speaking Arabic and English. Apply with certificates to Agent at, Cleopatra street, Alexandria. 29091-3-3

SHORTHAND-TYPIST, English, experienced, seeks post as correspondent. State salary. "Saxby," "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 29111-3-1

TIMEKEEPER WANTED.—Must have had previous experience, and be able to speak English and Arabic. Apply by letter, with testimonials, stating salary required, to No. 29059 "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 20059-6-6

WANTED.—Situation as Nurse to young baby. Long experience; good references. Apply No. 29087, office of this paper, Alexandria. 29087-3-3

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS for gentlemen with breakfast in an English house. No. 29085 "Egyptian Gazette." 29085-6-3

HYDRAULIC LIFTING JACKS.

YOUNGS,

RYLAND STREET WORKS.

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

MAKERS OF LIFTING & HOISTING APPLIANCES.

Hydraulic Specialities.

Write for Catalogue No. 73



25908-6-1

CYPRUS.

CYPRUS GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

The Limassol S.S. Co. Steamers with good passenger accommodation run between Cyprus & Egypt as follows:—

Table with columns for destination (HULL, LONDON, LIVERPOOL), departure times, and agents.

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Allen, Alderson & Co. LIMITED. SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR MESSRS. RUSTON, PROCTOR & CO., LIMITED, LINCOLN. Fixed and Portable Steam and Oil Engines, Corn Mills. Patent Tibbon-making Threshing Machines.

DIXON BROS. & HUTCHINSON, LTD. MOTOR BOATS & PETROL MOTORS. Capt. E. T. DIXON & Capt. R. T. DIXON, directors of the Firm, are staying at the Hotel d'Angleterre, Cairo.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HOTELS. EVERY MODERN COMFORT. MILAN. Corso Restaurant Milan. ROME. Modern Hotel.

"ATHENE," ZUG (Switzerland). HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. DR. MAX NIEDERMANN, M.A. Principal.

STEINEMANN, MABARDI & CO. The Egyptian Engineering Stores. MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS & MACHINERY IMPORTERS, ALEXANDRIA.

W. H. ALLEN, Son & Co., Ltd. QUEEN'S ENGINEERING WORKS. Bedford, England. Makers of the well-known "CONQUEROR" Centrifugal Pump & Pumping Engines; also of Dynamos and High-Speed Economical Steam-Engines.

MIDLAND RAILWAY CARRIAGE & WAGON CO. LTD. RAILWAY CARRIAGES & WAGONS TRAM CARS. Egyptian House: The Egyptian Engineering Co. Ltd. Maison Spiro, Chareh Kasr-el-Nil, CAIRO.

FRESKEL. WHAT IT IS. FRESKEL is a dry powdered preparation for Wall and Ceiling Decoration, made ready for use with the addition of water. WHAT IT DOES. FRESKEL covers well, and works easy. Does not crack, peel, or show brush marks. Does not rub off.

G. MARCUS & Co. SOLE AGENTS FOR EGYPT FOR MILNER'S SAFE COMPANY, LIMITED. Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company, Limited OF HAMBURG. (COVERS ALSO BURGLARY RISKS).

Egyptian Delta Light Railways Co., Limited. Connections made with the most important trains of the State Railway in the Province of Behers, Gharbieh, Dakahlieh, Charkeh, and Galioubieh. Through service for goods between all stations of the Company and over 100 principal stations of the State Railway in Upper and lower Egypt.

Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt), Ltd. ENGINEERS, BOULAC, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA. MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, ALSO SHIPBUILDERS, &C., &C. All classes of engineering work and supply of stores undertaken.

ARTHUR KOPPEL, Ltd. LIGHT AND PERMANENT RAILWAY MATERIALS. LOCOMOTIVES. Tipping and Platform Cars for all purposes. CAIRO. ALEXANDRIA.

Golf Golf Golf DRIVERS AND IRONS made by Wm. PARK & SON Musselburgh. The finest obtainable. 35 piastres each. Special line in re-made balls, Haskell Kempshalls, Colonels and Wizards 6 piastres each. All other popular makes in stock. CADDIE BAGS. — 25, 30, 45 and 75 P.T. — Price list of sporting goods free. ROBERTS, HUGHES & Co., Sports Depot, 28914 SHARIA KASR EL NIL, CAIR

DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS For the Liver & Kidneys are an unfailing and reliable remedy for diseases of these important organs, gout, rheumatism, gravel, pains in the back and kindred ailments (acquired or constitutional). Sold by principal Chemists, not in loose quantities, but only in boxes, price 2s. 2d. bearing the British Government Stamp with the words Eugene Le Clerc, impressed thereon to protect the public from fraud.

CHARLES EVANS. Passenger, Shipping, Custom House and Forwarding Agent ROYAL CHAMBERS, PORT SAID. Strict personal attention guaranteed. Correspondents everywhere. 2702-21-13-00 AGENT FOR "THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE"

"A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM. This is a condition to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is a condition of the system, a condition of the will force that governs the system. No man is fit to be a leader (for they are almost all) until he has reached this state of mind. The great principle being, therefore, sense of production or "willness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is indispensably essential in all such cases is increased vitality—vigor—VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY. Without these solid feelings, and vigorous prove that as night succeeds the day this may be said to be a certain sign of a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic THERAPION No. 3 than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored. A new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and "faded." This wonderful medicine is purely vegetable and innocuous—it is agreeable to the taste either hot or cold, and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are permanently beset by this never-failing, restorative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments. THERAPION is sold by Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 3/6 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery. Sold by E. Del Mar, Alexandria, Cairo & Port Said 144-37